Huvuium Guzette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 18.

HONOLULU,

TUESADY, FEBRUARY 23, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY,

WHOLE No. 2566.

THE JAPANESE CAPTURE FOUR RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOATS

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

LONDON, Feb. 83.— The Japanese have captured four torpedo hoats at Port Arthur by using Russian signals.

BRITISH AND FRENCH SHIPS CONCENTRATING.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The British squadron is concentrating at Hongkong and the French at Salgon

Following are the British and French warships on the Asiatic station:

Tons, Guns, H.P. Alacrity, despatch-ves. 1,700 ... 2,000 Albion, bat 1st class, 12,950 16 12,500 Algerine, sloop 1,050 8 1,400 Amphitrite, cruis 1 c..11,000 12 .. 18,000 Blenheim, cruig: 1 c... 9,000 12 13,000 Bramble, gunboat 1 c. 710 B 1,800 Britomari, gunboat 1 c. 710 6 1,200 Cressy, cruis, 1 c.....12,000 14-21,000 Cherub, wat, tk. & tug / 390 Eclipse, cruis. 2 c. 5,800 11 9,600 Glory, bat 1 c......12,954 16 18,500 Handy, tor. boat des .. 275 6 4,000 Hart, ter-beat des ... 275 6: 4,000 Humber, storeship ... 1,610 Janus, tor. boat des 280 6 Kinsha, river gunbout. Levisthan, cruis, I c. .. 14,100 Moorhen, river gunboat: 180 2 800 Motine, sloop 980 8 1,400 Ocean, bat. 1 c.......12,950 16 13,500 Otter, tor boat des ... 350 0 6,360 Phoenix, sloop 1,015 Rambler, sur vessel . 835 Rinaido, alcop 980 Robin, river gunbout. 85 Rosario, gloop 980 Snipe, river gunboat... - 8 6.500 Talbet, cruis. 2 c 5,600 11 Tamar, receiving alto. 4,650 Teal, river gunboat. etia crais. 2 Tweed, coast def. g. b.. Vengeance, bat 1 c.... 12,950 Vental. sloop Virago, toc. boat des... Waterwitch, sur. ship. 620 Whiting tor bot des ... Woodcock, riv. gunboat

Woodlark, riv. gunboat -150

A. G. Bridge, K. C. B., Comdr.

Flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Cyprian



Tons, Guns, H.P. Lion, gunboat Montcaim, cruiser 9,760 12 19,600 Acheron, gunboat ... Olry, gunboat Alouette, gunbost Argus, gunboat ... Pascal, cruiser 4.015 10~ 8.500 450 Redoubtable, cruiser ... 9.487 8 2 6,071 Aspic, gunboat Styr, cruiser 1,796 10 7 7 Avalanche, gunbost ... Bengali, gunboat Surprise, gunboat 629 Bugeaud, cruiser 2.740 9,000 Takiang, gunboat Chateaurenault, cruis: 8,018 18 Takoù, destroyer Comete, gunboat ... Vauban, cruiser ... Decidee, gunboat Vigilant, gunboat 6 2,200 Vipere, gunbeat ... Kersaint, gunboat FIRES ON BRITISH STEAMER.

PORT DALNY, Feb. 23.—The Russians have fired upon and damaged the British steamer Ching Ping.

RUSSIAN PILOT BOAT BLOWN UP.

A Russian pilot boat has been blown up here by contact with a mine laid to defend the harbor.

BLIZZARDS AND BRIGANDS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Peb. 23.—A blissard on the Siberian railroad is increasing the difficulties of transportation and enabling Chinese brigands to operate against the line.

ALEXIEFF GOES TO HARBIN.

HARBIN, Reb. 23.—Viceroy Alexieff with his staff has arrived here and established headquarters. Vice Admiral Stark has been given command of the navy.

RUSSIA PROTESTS TO POWERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Russia has addressed a note to the powers protesting against Japan's violation of the law of nations.

This probably refers to the attack on the Russian fleet which preceded a declaration of war.

THE AFTERNOON REPORT.

TOKIO, Feb. 22—A strict censorship has been declared on all person reports sent from the Empire.

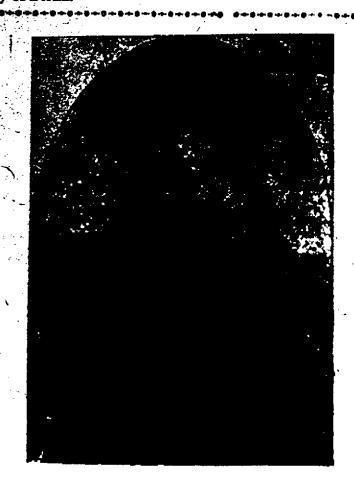
TOKIO, Feb. 22 -- It is reported that the Japanese squadron under Admiral Togo has again attacked Port Arthur.

PARIS, Feb. ss.—News that a French warship has been ordered to Indo China and another will follow caused great excitement on the Bourse today.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Ambassador Hayashi stated today that Japan may delay for months before making an aggressive land campaign against the Russian strongholds in Manchuria.

NAGASAKI, Feb. 22.—Civilians have been ordered to leave Vladivostok on account of the scarcity of food. It is believed the Russians are finding great difficulty in transporting supplies for their garrisons.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 22.—It is reported that the Ottoman Government is favorably inclined towards Russia's request to allow its Black Sea fleet to pass the Dardanelles and may grant the request. It is not known whether a final decison has been reached or the Government is testing the temper of the Powers signing the Treaty of Berlin.



REAR ADMIRAL TOGO OF THE JAPANESE NAVY.

WHO WON THE NAVAL FIGHT AT PORT

ARTHUR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CARLEGRAMS.)

paign against the Russian strongholds in Manchuria.

PARIS, Peb. 20.—It is stated that the Russian squadron at NAGASAKI, Feb. 22.—Civilians have been ordered to leave Jibutil, in the Red Sea, has been ordered to return to Kronstadt.

divostok on account of the scarcity of food. It is believed the

The naval activity of England, if a ruse to compel the return to the Baltic of all Russian war vessels en route to the Far East, would seem to be effective in that way. If the Red Sea squadron is recalled it is hardly probable that the Baltic fleet will go on. Jibutil (or Jebut) is a seaport in French Somaliland, near the mouth of the Red Sea and opposite Aden, Arabia.

ANTI-ENGLISH FEELING.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Dispatches from St. Petersburg indicate the rapid growth of anti-English feeling throughout Russia.

CAPTURED RUSSIAN FLAGS.

TOKIO, Feb. 20.—The Emperor has received the flags of the Variag and Korietz. He sent at affectionate message to the fleet.

JEWELS FOR THE WAR FUND.

TOKIO, Feb. 20.—The Bank of Japan has decided to accept plate and jewels in aid of the war fund.

COSSACKS CROSS THE YALU.

SEOUL, Feb. 20.—Fifteen hundred Cossacks are reported to have crossed the Yalu near Wiju.

CHINESE ARMY WAKING UP.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 20.—General Ma, the Chinese military commander, has reported that it is difficult to restrain the Chinese from crossing the Liaho and attacking the Russians who guard the railway near Mukden.

AMERICANS AT CHEPOO.

CHEFOO, Feb. 20.—It is reported that the United States squadron is coming here to land marines for the protection of American interests.

THE AFTERNOON REPORT!

HARBIN, Siberia, Feb. 19.—The Russians have concentrated their forces along the lower courses of the Yalu river.

The railroads are blocked and the officials are having the greatest difficulty in moving men and supplies.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—Russia has protested against the presence of the American Consul at Dainy. This port was recently declared an open port

ST PETERSBURG, Russia, Feb 19.—The censorship on all

MATTERS IN CONGRESS LOTTERIES A FORTUME WHICH CONCERN HAWAY BROKEN UP IS VANISHED

Powers' Report on the Bill to Amend Labor Clause in the Organic Act—Cortelyou Approves the Measure

Following is a Congressional measure of local juterest:

Mr. Powers, of Maine, from the Committee on the Territories, aubmitted the following report. (To accompany H. R. 7874):

The Committee on the Territories, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 7274) to amend section 76 of an act entitled "An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," having submitted to him, makes the following considered the same, submit the following report:

Section 76 of the act "to provide a government for the Territory of Hawall," approved April 20, 1900, de-

It shall be the duty of the United States Commissioner of Labor to collect, assort, arrange, and present in annual reports statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the Territory of Hawaii, especially in relation to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, and sanitary condition of the laboring classes, and to all such other subjects as Congress may. by law, direct. The said Commissioner is especially charged to ascertain, at as early a date as possible, and as often thereafter as such information may be required, the highest, lowest, and average number of employees engaged in the various industries in the sex, hours of labor, and conditions of employment, and to report the same to

Hon. Carroll D. Wright, in his letter of transmittal of the report on the teneral condition of labor and industry. makes the following recommendation: I wish to renew the recommendation

made when the report for 1901 was transmitted, to the effect that these reports, which under the existing provisions of law must be made annually. be made at longer intervals than now provided. Once in four or, five years would answer every economic and social purpose. Annual reports relating mittee therefore unanimously recom-

to the conditions of labor and other matters especially referred to in the great enough to warrant the expense not collecting the necessary data and preparing reports to Congress annually.

Hon. G. W. W. Hanger, Acting Com-missioner of Labor, in a letter dated January 12, 1904, to Hon. Gordon Russell, of Texas, a member of the subcommittee which had this bill under investigation, in answer to an inquiry statement: "Two annual reports have been made under the original bill, and the collection of statistics for the third annual report is now being prosecuted. From the character of the statistics which have been secured each year, and the information accompanying each plead guilty to having had the continued thereafter during the term of required her king to declare war them, it seems quite evident to the pake pio tickets in their possession and his natural life."

against England. The latter being Bureau that changes in labor conditions in the Hawaiian Islands are not sufficiently rapid or great to warrant had ample evidence to secure a convicdata for annual reports." He also

which has his approval will not only save expense to the Department of Commerce and Labor, but will also say the expense of printing and publishing these annual reports of Hawaii, which are not paid out of the appro-priations of that Bureau

The bill also has the approval of Hon. George B. Cortelyou. Secretary of Commerce and Labor, in a letter dated Jan. Terr to y, to be classified as to nativity, 19, 1904, and addressed to Hon. Gordon Russell.

> After careful investigation the Committee on Territories are unanimously of the opinion that there is not sufficlent good arising or resulting from the annual reports as to warrant the expense thereby incurred, and that the passage of the bill will necessarily do away with considerable expense both of taking the statistics and of printing the same, and that in the interests of economy, without in anyway impairing the efficiency of the public service, the change proposed in this bill can be made and should be. The com-

New Year Cuts No Debts Must Take Figure With Precedence of Police.

The Chinese have learned that the police do not understand the Chinese New Year, that is they do not "sarvy" it in just the way the celestials wish. They thought that the police would give them immunity from errest for gambling during that period but this was not thecase. The street games were broken up and now the two big lotteries, one paka pio, the other che fa, have been put out business. The men of the hui of hinese who reap the profits from these lotteries were not caught but their assistants and some of the players were nabbed and had to pay the penalty in the police court yesterday morning.

Seven Chinese appeared before Judge Lindsay. Nee Chau and Chin Yim pleaded guilty to having assisted in conthey had to pay five dollars and costs each. The Chinese knew that the police the expense of collecting the necessary tion and so put up no defense. The men states that the passage of the oili Chinese theatre, on Hotel street. They ets found were marked off into eighty. squares. Players pay ten cents for each ticket. The squares are marked with ipon as the winning series he secures prize of \$300. Should he get nine of them he gets \$250. The scale of prizes. runs from these figures down and it a player picks less than five of the winamount.

The che fa lottery had been running in Liliha street. The alleged agent of that concern was arrested yesterday and will be tried in the police court this

Before going on the bench Judge that it was wrong to be continually

Japanese Officials Not to prised.

Among the through passengers on the Doric from the Orient were a number of prominent Japanese, en route to the United States on missions of importance to their government. All of them spent their time ashore the. guests of prominent Japanese of this

Mr. Hicke, formerly first secretary of the Japanese Legation at Peking, is on his way to Washington, to become First Secretary of the Japanese Legation, succeeding Count Mutsu son of the famous Cabinet Minister Mutsu," Takahira may be given a vacation in the near future.

Mr. Hicke drew up the new China-Japan commercial treaty which practically gave a black eye to Russia, in that it compelled the opening of Manchurlan ports to trade. Editor Shlozawa of the Hawali Shinpo met the party and obtained the latest inside news of the preparations for the war up to the time the Doric left Yokohama. Mr. Hioke seemed to be well posted on the movements of the Russian warships, indicating that he had full knowledge of where the Japanese fleets would strike first. He was not surprised that the Japanese had won

Another prominent passenger was Mr. Sakurai, the collector of the port shelves were little bricks of gun-cotton of Kobe, who is en route to the United States to observe Customs methods at various ports.

so many victories.

Mr. Minegishl, Commissioner of the Treasury Department, is with the Colcanteen into the sack, he eized the lector of Kobe. Mr. Minegishi stated punk, carried it out and thus saved the that before he left he had a farewell that before he left he had a farewell interview with the Minister of the Treasury in which the latter said:

"Never worry about this Russian business. We are going to beat them. There is no chance for them to beat We have everything ready to dereat them."

Mr. Minegishi further stated that for several days before the vessel left Yokohama, which was on February 8. the people were much excited over the prospect of war with the Muscovites. Toldo was being crowded with recruits from the interior, and as there were no barracks for them, residents freely opened their houses to shelter them. They were not dressed as soldiers at the time, but on the declaration of war, no doubt immediately appeared in uniforms,

He also stated that the Japanese were well prepared for emergencies in Korea' .The Japanese were to build a new railroad in Korea to connect with the capital, Seoul, and for this purpose several thousand Japanese were contracted for to do the work. In seality these men, about five thousand in number, were soldiers, and the lunas were their officers: Thus there were 5.000 men practically ready for the field when the war broke out.

Deposed Cashier Way Come Here.

C. B. Wade, the deposed cashier of the Pendleton (Oregon) First National from Lieutenant M. J. O'Brien, the Bank, may visit Honolulu to recuper-American Military Attache, who had ate his health. Wade's health has been followed the battalion with Colonel shattered by his failure and the cries for money from his creditors, and he British army and the flag lieutenant of | hopes to find a climate where his health may be restored that he may again enter into the battle for dollars and pay up his debts.

Legacies.

Justice Galbraith is the author of a Austin against R. William Holt, Annie Harris, Elizabeth K. Richardson and E. tin by writ of error.

William Lono Austin brought a bill to declare a trust and enforce a charge on real estate, under the will of his adoptive mother and guardian, Eliza Wood Holt, whereby she devised all of her property to her husband, Robert able scene, Napoleon, with Alexander William Holt, subject to a charge created as follows: "I hereby charge my estate with the payment of the sum of twenty-five dollars per month for the ducting paka pio and were promptly board, maintenance and education of fined \$50 and costs each. Lee Chun, An William Lono Austin during his miboard, maintenance and education of See, An Hook, Ah Lum, and Ah Yau nority, and the payment thereof to be

Bruce Cartwright was appointed administrator, acting as such from February 9, 1892, until his discharge on twenty ships of the line and a number October 23, 1893. In his administration of frigates. The demand not being were caught in a small room near the he sold real estate to defendants named compiled with England took possession in these suits and to Holt, plaintiff in of the fleet by force. error, applying the proceeds to payment. Nearly one hundred years have passof the estate's debts. The complainant alleged that the sales were not confirmed by the probate court and that the real estate was sold for less than its value. He prayed that the defendants property purchased in trust and under charge to pay the legacy already mentioned, naming \$3125 as the aggregate due to date, and interest and costs. By ning squares he gets nothing. It is the decree the properties were declared seldom that a player ever sectives the subject to the claim in the sum of \$3450 maximum prize of anywhere near that as aggregate of the monthly charges to date, together with \$3000 interest and \$31 costs, a total of \$6481. This amount the purchasers of the real estate were forthwith decreed to pay to William Lone Austin. In vacating the decree and remanding

the cause to the Circuit Judge, the Sulindsay is said to have held the view preme Court holds that the debts were a first charge on the real estate, there being no personal property to pay them, and says that the contention of the plaintiff failed to take account of the vital principle contained in the maxim that the East and West, and of the general a man must be just before he is generous." The law of the cases at bar is thus summed up in the syllabus: sumed in paying the debts of the estate, it is error to exclude testimony offered

to sustain such defense." C. F. Peterson and T. McCants Stewart represented Wm. Lono Austin; Robertson & Wilder and Kinney, Mc

Clanahan & Cooper the opposite parties,

WRIT DOES NOT RUN. The Supreme Court by unanimous opinion, Justice Galbraith being the writer, sustains Judge De Bolt in the suit of Oabu Lumber & Building Co. tion which intended to try to float the vs. C. Ding Ling as trustee for Oy stranded French bark Connetable de-Shock Kee Co., an unincorporated so-ciety, and C. T. Akana. Judge De Bolt declined to issue a writ of ne exeat, to prevent C. Ding Ling from leaving the of \$206.16 for which suit had been started in the Circuit Court. J. A. Magoon and J. Lightfoot were afforneys for the plaintiff; Lorrin Andrews and W. S. Fleming for defendant C. Ding Ling. The Supreme Court holds thus:

"The basis of the plaintiff's demand for the writ being a debt it would be "A gratuity made a charge on real estate by will is taken subject to the payment of the debts against the estate If the entire estate is consumed in paying debts the beneficiary takes nothing.

Where a legatee files a bill in equity to enforce a trust against property conveyed by the devisee without authority from the probate court and it is answered that the property was sold for its full value and the entire proceeds delivered to the administrator and conimpossible for the sheriff to execute the writ in any manner without subjecting the defendant to imprisonment for debt within the inhibition of the

Organic law of the Territory. There was no error in the ruling of the Circuit Judge and the law is declared in the syllabus as follows:

The writ of ne exeat is not now available, in an action of assumpsit, to prevent a defendant from going away from the Territory or to compel him to give security for the payment of the judgment that may be recovered.

The execution of the writ would subject the defendant to imprisonment for debt contrary to the provisions of the Organic Act."

TAX CASE DECIDED. "An assessor of taxes may sue for

unpaid taxes assessed by his predecessor in office as well as for those assessed during his incumbency. "Assessment books or tax rolls are admissible in evidence in support of an

sessed prior to the plaintiff's incumbenev. "An action of assumpsit for delinquent taxes may be brought by an assessor or deputy assessor in his own name

assessor's claim for delinquent taxes as-

The foregoing is the syllabus of unanimous opinion of the Supreme in a few days. Court, written by Justice Perry, in the There is also a bill pending to take Judge Kalna of the Second Circuit Court gave judgment for the assessor. but the taxpayer was not satisfied and appealed. His exceptions are overruled

tion is so brought."

WHEN FRANCE AND RUSSIA COALESCED AGAINST ENGLAND

extreme attention given to the notable, tween the latter power and Great Britevents now occurring in the East, it ain, the text of which was given to the may be both interesting and profitable don Times of Feb. 12, 1907, said the to revert in mind to events happening preamble of the Treaty "explains in in the old world a hundred years ago. a few words the eminently pacific and We now nearly approach the cente- conservative objects Great Britain and nary of one of the remarkable occur-it declares 'actuated solely by a derences of history, an occurrence viv- sire to maintain the status quo and ddly verifying the old saw that truth general peace in the extreme Bast and is stranger than fiction. On the secmanimous decision of the Supreme ond of next December one hundred Court, which vacates a decree by Judge years will have passed since, in the Robinson in the suit of William Long Cathedral of Notre Dame, Pope Plus VII. was present to crown Napoleon-Marvel of marvels, The Vicar of V. Richardson, also the suit of John Christ traveling from Rome to Paris D. Holt Jr. against William Lono Aus- to crown the erstwhile lieutenant of artillery in the service of Louis XVI. On that historic occasion as we are told, Napoleon took the crown from the hands of the Pope and placed it himself upon his own head! Shortly after the enactment of this remarkof Russia on a raft in the river Nieman, negotiated the treaty of Tilsit. A treaty founding a European coalition against England and consum. mated to humble her. These Napoleonic schemes necessitated the cooperation of Denmark and the Emperor thus threatened, demanded the surrender of the Danish fleet, consisting of

> ed since the enactment of those stirring events. Again France is in alliance with Russia, and again England has cause to enquire of Denmark if the is prepared to preserve the neutrality of her seaports. Surely these conditions are not only significant but vastly interesting, and not less so by reason of a new and important move made on the world's chessboard. Japan, whose remarkable organizing ability and whose striking. ly strenuous acts are now helding the attention of the world, had no place in those old time transactions, but foday she is one of the important factors having to be reckoned with in international relations. The Island Empire of the East being in alliance with the Island Empire of the West and being at war with the Giant Power of the North, will, in the event of being attacked by a second enemy, have the advantage of the active cooperation of the British fleet, powerful both in war resources at the command of the government of those far off islands whose shores are washed by the At-

> lantic and the North Sea. Russia, today, lays at the door of British diplomacy the causes of her war with Japan, and it may not be amiss to note the words of the pre-

Schooner Ada B. ek From Phoals.

The small schooner Ada returned yesterday from French Frigate Shoels. The vessel, carrying a small expeditime battled with the elements in an l'erritory without paying an alleged debi effort to save the French vessel, which would be worth at least forty thousand dollars if the wreckers succeeded in bringing her into this or any other American port. Had a hurricane not spoiled their work the fine Frenchman might by this time be affort but the wrecking must all be done over again now. The men on the Ada, as soon as they can get supplies and a supply of fresh water, wish to return to French Frigate Shoals as they are positive in the opinion that the vessel can be saved. Shipping men agree

PATRIOTIC SALVATIONISTS

Through the indefatigable efforts of Ensign Haynes and other officers in command of the local Salvation Army corps a united patriotic service for young people is being arranged by them

for Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22.

The meeting will be conducted by the Young People's Legion of the Local Corps. There will be plenty of good singing and good music. The Army's full brass band will be in attendance. Previous to the indoor meeting two open-air meetings will be held, providing weather will permit. An invitation is extended to all schools, churches and societies in Honolulu having an active interest in the spiritual welfare of our nation. The topic will be "National Prosperity From a Spiritual Stand-point," and will be spoken upon by various officers and local officers of the Salvation Army in this city.

Hawaiian Franchises,

WASHINGTON, February 11.-W. Q. Smith of Hawail is here trying to obtain legislation to straighten out the muddle regarding the franchises granted by the Hawalian Legislature to schalf of the Territory of Hawait. In electric light, gas and railroad comthe declaration and summons in this panies. Bills for the valuable francase it sufficiently appears that the accionises granted are now pending in Congress and the Committee on Territories will give Mr. Smith a hearing

case of James N. K. Keola, deputy as away from Hawali the right to grant overruled. In Henry J. Lymnn et al., essor for Wailuku, against Solomon franchises without the consent of Con-Hale. Both the District Court and green. There seems to be a general feeling among the members of the Terpitchial Committee that Compress Processing a white and to emolities and domand add more easy reduit Cruode. direct or emact a general law provid-Audiney General L. Andrews and Non-time and the granting of franchises in opened and it dement we saw to. W. Aluli represented the plaintiff, and Hawsii, we was done in the case of time appealed and this has been discovered the defendant.

Creighton & Correa the defendant.

Editor Advertiser: Considering the amble of the agreement made beto safeguard the special interests they have in maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of the Empires of China and Korea and in securing equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce, and industry of all nations. The first articles contains a mutual recognition of the special interests of the two contracting parties, those of Great Britain relating principally to China and those of Japan, who, in addition to the interests she posseses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree politically, as well as commercially and industrially, in Korea. The second and third articles provide for the maintenance of strict neutrality in the event of either party becoming involved in war with one single power in the defense of such

interests, and for mutual assistance

in the event of either of them being

confronted by more than one hostile Power. We have no hesitation in asserting that, by giving precision to the conservative aims of British and Japanese policy and by combining and enhancing the influence of the two powers in Peking it makes for the preservation of peace in the Far East and the world over. Should however untoward events defeat the pacific intentions of t e two contracting parties we can look forward with the utmost confidence to the results which may be expected from this defensive alliance between the two Island Empires of the West and East. The gallantry and the humanity displayed by the naval and military forces of Japan during the recent operations in Northern China fustify the assurance that, should the necessity ever arise the King's soldlers and sallors will nd in their Japanese allies comrades with whom they will be proud to fight shoulder to shoulder." How soon, Mr. Editor, the necessity above alluded to may arise, who can tell? Many, however, will hope that the war now being waged will not extend, and that the locus in quo of the present hostilities may see its end, as it has its beginning, and that the final outcome will be as satisfactory to Japan and the best civilization of the world as have the initial movements of the great struggle that has been ruthlessly thrust upon her. Who can doubt it? Aye! Who can doubt it when her sons are bearing themselves in such wise as to excite universal sympathy and approbation?

CHADLES F. HART. Honolulu, Feb. 18, 1904.

that if the Connetable de Richemont is not broken up by storms during the winter there are good prospects of saving her next summer.

The Ada was only five and one-half days in making her trip from the Shoals to Honolulu. Captain Weisharth, who commands

the Ada, and Diver Ellison, state that the bark still lies on her side and that if the hatches can be closed the vessel may be pumped out and floated into deep water. Diver Ellison says that her fine steel hull is uninjured with the exception of one cracked plate on each side of the vessel's bow. The Ada's crew had nearly completed the work of overing the natches when a hurricans struck them on Feb. 9th. /This of course damaged the work they had already accomplished and as they were short of tresh water they decided to return to Honolulu.

The men on the Ada endured severe hardehips during their trip. They were short of water and had they not purchased rice from a Jap fishing schooner which visited the Shoals they would have needed food. No rain fell at French Frigate Shoals and so no fresh water could be caught. At the same time hey accuse the Japs of carting of some of the lumber which they wished to use in building hatches. Should the Ada again sail for the Shoals she will have to take lumber with which to build hatches.

Every man of the Ada had all of his clothing wet by the heavy rains the vessel experienced in making port and even the bunks occupied by them were scaked with rainwater. A large number of waterfronters were on hand tochaff the mariners on the Ada when the vessel berthed at the Irmgard wharf yesterday,

Supreme Court Decisions. The Supreme Court handed down four

decisions yesterday, as follows: In the divorce case of Mahiki K. Ferreira vs. John Ferreira, the appeal of the complainant is dismissed. The case was lost in regard to complainant appealing from the Circuit Court order to pay "a certain definite sum per week for the support of the petitioner." In Kala vs. Harry T. Mills, wherein defendant appealed from judgment of the District Court of South Kona to the Circuit Court, Third Circuit, General Appeal, the exception of defendant is sustained. Another case was that of F. H. Redward vs. J. O. Lutted, assumpsit for \$281.49, for moving a house, in which the exceptions of the defendant are partners in the Central Mont Menset. va. F. L. Winter defen fant a f E. Sutton & Cr. garnishter was gott \$65 \$75 \$5, \$m+601 tent (m. 5 - 11 st en ex The Pretident word great to the enti-

IN WAR WITH THE JAPANESE BY WALTER GIFFORD SMITH.

By noon the enemy retreated towards i mines to deal with on the way, but forthe defences of Wel-hai-Wel, whither. we followed it; our progress steadily if in the shock of earthquake; above disputed by the rear guard. There the fort rose for a thousand feet a were exciting incidents on the way, in straight pillar of fleecy smoke in the cluding the destruction by fire of a midst of which black masses poised and willing where the correspondents slept and their narrow escape; an artillery the magazine. When the Japanese deceased. In time Mr. Hicke may be reached the wreck they counted a thouture of a Chinese redoubt heavily armed sand mangled bodies. hai-Wei as was also Admiral Ito,

ture of a Chinese redoubt heavily armed with Gatling guns. On the morning of the 30th of January, however, the end of the journey came in sight. At last Oyama was before the defences of Weiwhose fleet, assembled in blockade, was playing "long ball" with the island fortress of Liu-Kou-Tau. He had heard its bombardment ever since leaving Yung Ching. No one who spent that day with Lieutenant-General Sakuma on the in-

terior ridge facing the eastern extremity of the hay and the enemy's fortified position will ever lose the memory of its thrilling and majestic scenes. We were in the upper tiers of a vast amphitheater. Opposite on round hills were four massive forts, with earthworks in the valleys between. Through the depressions and over the tops we saw the steel blue waters of the bay. the little reef with its low, granite fort, and, rising four hundred feet above the tide, the tawny island of Liu-Kon-Tau, its summit fortress flying the yellow Gragon-pictured flag, with a string of signal flags depending from a crosstree of the staff. Far in the hazy distance, at the western end of the bay, were the gray, turreted walls of Wei-hai-Wei city and a line of forts, close to which was moored the black Chen Yuen, guardship of the western channel. But most interesting of all was the enemy's fleet, the flagship Ting Kuen, several fine cruisers and gun vessels and a fiotilla of torpedo boats, flying preposterous flags and moving slowly up and down. They looked to be about a mile and a half away, and with glasses the men on their bridges and about their decks could be seen. Now and then a gunboat fired a shot from its single 12-inch Krupp in the direction of the blockading squadron, or the forts exchanged shells with the same enemy.

Oyama's army was massed behind the ridge where the Marshal and his Generals had taken post and where When his officers reached him he was Mr. Cowen and myself were busy with dead. A jagged iron fragment, entering our notes. Twice the ships fired our way, but the elevation was too great, his body, coming out near the hip on The near-by forts might have potted the group of Generals with their horses and staffs, but they made no sign. They were waiting for the attack.

This was not made by Oyama's immediate command, but by Odera's divigion of Kumomoto troops which had been marching up the beach. We could see the little brown men, their lines widely spread as if in skirmish formation, running towards the works, firing as they went, while in the rear, on a foothill, the field artillery swept the Chinese parapets. It did not seem possible that these infantrymen could scale those blazing walls, with mouts to pass. the iron spikes of abattis and electrical

tune was with them. Suddenly the ridge upon which we stood trembled as

That explosion threw the garrisons of the other forts into panic, which was increased when the fort on the little island, then the principal object of Ito's naval broadsides, also blew up. The Chinese soldiers waited for nothing more, but ran to the edge of the bay, carrying with them the breech-blocks of their great guns, which they threw in the deep water. Only a single fort in the series, the one furthest east, held out at all, and that was finally carried by assault. As the Japanese swarmed over the parapet—which was festooned with New Year greenery—an officer ran to an open door of the magazine, There, in a sack of gunpowder, were short lighted joss sticks, dropping their dead white ashes as they burned slowly down into the black explosive grains. On and beyond a mass of conical shells. It was a scene to try the nerves of any man, but the Japanese officer was not afraid. Turning the contents of his

fort and the lives of himself and com-

rades.

Upon the capture of this fort the Chinese fleet began bombarding it from a position 2000 yards away. Although two Krupp guns, which the fleeing garrison had not disabled were pointed towards the bay they could not be used in reply by the unpracticed Japanese infantry. A signal to Admiral Ito was hoisted asking that gunners be sent ashore, and while waiting for them the captors of the fort had nothing to do but to take the fire of the enemy with the best grace they could. General Odera soon came up to congratulate his men. He had reached the middle of the parade ground when a shell burst just above his head. A Japanese war correspondent near-by was killed outright; but the General, though seen to be badly wounded, kept his feet. He made his way, to the shelter of a bomb proof, where he sank to his knees, then to all fours and then prone to the ground. at one shoulder, had slanted through

the opposite side. In the meantime a battalion was in chase of the Chinese fugitives, who could be seen running along the beach. Some snow had begun to fall and the view from the ridge where Mr. Cowen and I were looking on the stirring panorama was cut off. Firing broke out on the has and we soon heard had news ! Taylor and Captain De Boulay of the Sir Edmund Fremantle, the British Ad-

(Continued on Page 18.

the beach the naval officer reined in his

Showing dimly in the snow squall

torpedo boats and at the masthead of

made up from the British gode. The

Naval Attache read them off-"Prepare

to engage the enemy." He knew there

would be a broadside in a moment, but

the charging, snap-shooting Japanese

did not see their danger. Clambering

up a sandhill, the foreigners shouted to

the pursuing line, but it was too late.

Their voices were lost in the detona-

tions of the Chinese guns. At the first

broadside eighty men were killed and

wounded and the beach was covered

with bloody pulp. Every mounted offi-

cer was slain. The living halted, me-

chanically aligned their ranks and fac-

the ranking officer alive, ordered them

to He down, but the secondary batteries

of the squadron sowed the beach with

when the order was passed, but not be-

fore retreated behind the sand dunes,

Cross corps, which had followed the

battalion at a distance, double-quicked

upon the beach and went about their humane work under the most withering

looked like storm clouds reflecting sheet

lightning and their fighting tops crack-

led as though bunches of gigantic fire-

crackers were exploding there. But with perfect order and coolness the men

of the Red Cross picked up the dying

and the dead, their own among the rest,

and marched slowly and tenderly to

While this tragedy was passing the

infantry and cavalry of Oyama's main

the high ridge and halted in long

army were marched over the crest of

columns on the treeless slopes which

terminated a little south of the fort

where Odera fell, at the shores of the

hay. Before long the snow stopped fall-

ing, the sun shone, and the black

houettes against the white flanks of

the hill. The gunners of Ting's fleet

though a spitfire gunbeat was busy

firing at the blockading fleet, three

miles away, not a shot was thrown at

the exposed brigades. We thought per-

haps the elevation was too great, but

slowly down to a village just back from

the shore, for two hours in plain view of

Ting's well-manned decks, yet un-molested, we made up our minds that

the Chinese were short of ammunition.

Yet they used it prodigally enough on

targets, both large and small, for days

Late in the afternoon Admiral Ito's

narksmen came and began working the

Krupp guns in the south fort. We

could see shells fall close to the Chinese

vessels, sending up geysers of brine and

exploding on and above their decks. There was no reply to this assault.

Instead, the Chinese fleet formed in

single file and, with a "bone in the

mouth" of every ship, steamed in the

Western extremity of the harbor, where

ft anchored under the lee of a jutting

cape of Liu-Ton-Tau, and within a mile

of the remaining land forts. For the

Wel-hal-Wel and the western group of

fortresses. General Sakuma had intend-

ed to march the army up the beach, a

the next day. But the slaughter of the

Kumomoto battation by the Chinese

ships changed the plan and on the

morning after the battle the troops

were started on a wide detour which

Chinese position. The march was a

hard one, as the country was rough and

the thermometer once went to 20 de-

grees below zero. Skirmishing with the

enemy was incessant, and over to the right, the direction of the bay, we could

hear, day after night, the boom of sless

artillery. One afternoon the bleak hills

rumbled with the echoes of terrific ex-

plosions in the distance. We learned

afterwards that the news of Oyama's

flank movement had stampeded the

Western garrisons and that Admiral

Ting had sent sailors ashore to blow up

the abandoned works to prevent their use against his "pottled" fleet.

- On the morning of the second day of

small village to make enquiries. While

and strong. The Japanese scouts had

not their way. Posting his men of

both sides of the village, behind stone

walls, the Major ordered the little squad

to open fire. In reply the Chinese pep-

pered the village with Mauser bullets and shelled it, but the Japanese had

the last shots. Fearing that Oyama's

main body would come up, the Chinese

resumed their march. The gallant Mu-

ed. There were twenty of them, haif

Wei-hai-Wei, was entered on the

early morning of February 3rd by the

Sixteenth Regiment of the line. At the

time, Mr. Cowen and myself were with

is to capture the town of

time it was safe.

the shelter of the dunes.

horse and said: "See those ships."

HEARD FROM

Chamber of Commerce Supports Consular Reform Bill.

"The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce hereby indorses and approves the Lodge bill or other bills whose object. is the reorganization of the consular service of the United States, and fayors early action thereon, believing that the ed the death-dealing ships, returning passage of said bills will materially as- ineffectual shots. An infantry captain, sist in the development of the foreign trade of this country."

In the Chicago Evening Post of Web- missiles, killing and wounding so many ruary I appears a symposium of en of the prostrate men that the restdorsements, by commercial and industrial organizations, of the aggressive a few hundred yards away. Then came campaign for consular reform being an inspiring act of bravery. A Red carried on by the National Business League. The paragraph quoted above is the contribution of our Chamber of Commerce. It is amidst the company of fire the parbarian enemy could deliver. the Massachusetts State Board of The black sides of the Chinese ships Trade, the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Manufacturers and Producers' Association of California, the Philadelphia Board of Trade, the Northwest Fruit Growers' Association, the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The Baltimoreans passed a resolution Impressing upon Congress "the necessity of action this session by the passage of the Lodge, Adams or a similar bill, providing for suitable compensation, proper classification with chance for promotion, permanency of tenure and provision for inspection; also recommends that all fees collected be paid masses of soldiery stood out like silto the treasury, and in lieu thereof government employes to receive a salary commensurate with their ability and

The Massachusetts body reaffirms the position it took by resolution on March 8, 1902, and, in urging upon the representatives of that State in Congress the early consideration of pending measures seeking the end, presents the following views:

"The personnel of our representatives abroad is not so much a subject of criticism as is the frequent lack of fitness and unfamiliarity of business methods, which is a necessary incident of our present unbusinesslike system of

zelection.

"A grasp of business methods and the ability to judge intricate business problems; the ability to gather valuable material and return exact and comprehensive business information; to understand the rules and regulations of the marine service; to advance commercial relations and to retain those regulations when secured; that he have familiarity with the history and language of the country to which he is assigned and be well grounded in the political, industrial and commercial history of his own country are necessary

To obtain the best material, the salaries should be fixed, and not dependent upon fees; selections should be made through fitness and merit, rather than political influence; promotion should be made from class to class as an incentive to better work and as a reward for faithful service; the tenure should continue during efficient service. and not be dependent upon the change of an administration at home.

This can be brought about only through a complete reorganization of the service; the establishment of competitive examination; and the retention In the service of tried officials whose faihful work should render their services more and more valuable with each succeeding year."

HIGH SCHOOL PALACE IN DECAY

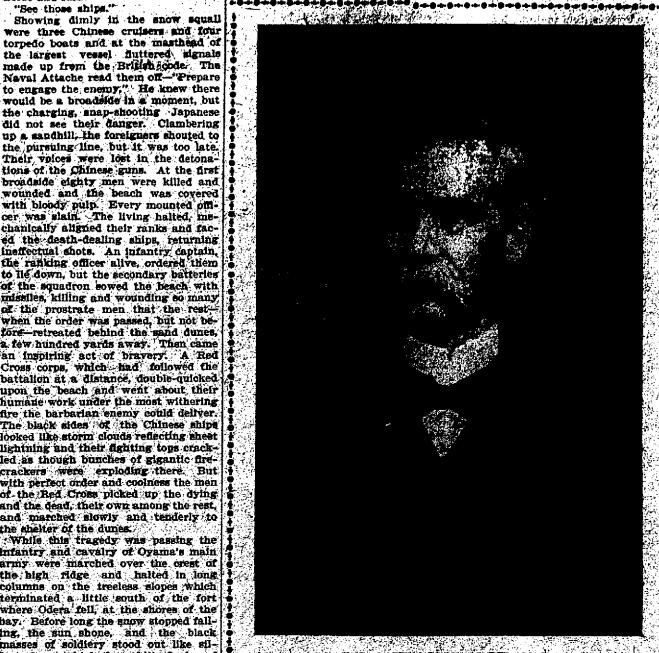
Princess Ruth's palace, pictures of which have been shed abroad over the the detour a Japanese scouting party of of the deceased, was a strong annexworld about as profusely as that of 40 men, in command of a Major, pene-Dismond Head, has begun to evidence trated a narrow valley in the midst of internal decay. Some years ago the a driving snowstorm, stopping at palace and demesne were acquired by there the storm eased up and the Major the Government, for something like saw bodies of troops on the hills. They \$36,000, as a home for the High School, turned out to be the retreating Chinese It was bought from the estate of the garrisons from Wei-hal-Wei, ten thouslate Princess Bernice Paushi Bishop, whose residence it was at her death not been seen and might have hidden and from which her state funeral took until the enemy passed on. But it was

place in 1884. Beautifully finished in Hawaiian hardwoods that take mirror-like polish upon exquisite grain, the palace made a schoolhouse so the as to defeat comparison with any other anywhere. Yet the ravages of time are having their effect as stated. Every year now pairs of the edifice. Verandas and jor then counted his killed and woundother outworks have shown rickety tendencies, while destructive insects have burrowed widening homes in the rich woods of the interior.

It has been found, furthermore, that the building is less eminently adapted General Sakuma and his columns of to school purposes than upon lits ac- purrelt, but, hearing the news, we turnculrement therefor it was considered. It and role across country, 25 miles by Probably this discovery arises from a roundabout way arriving at Wei-haithe contrast in salient points afford- Wei late in the atternoon. The city was of by the school buildings upon latest descried by its inhabitants, much of windard models recently erected. At whose personal property was seen about a events, the lighting is regarded as the streets. A few Japanese soldiers tion and the arrangement of rooms were on goard and the white fing with for an convenient as might be desired, the -ed hall from from the match towers. The basement is also damp in wet A mile away lay Almiral Ting's flect.

to the licit Lek eleture for money shout that all entering the deserted. wherewith to remodel the interior of pamen of a Mardarin we made ourthe High School building, while at the pelves conferrable for the right in the ears time renewing its structure, sich maris fore viceffick, articles of whosever decay has made it frombi-

HUNULULU IS IN WAR WITH JAPANESE HENRY WATERHOUSE DIED AFTER LINGERING ILLNESS FINANCIAL they had reached the sandhills back of



THE LATE HENRY WATERHOUSE,

could ask for no better target, and al-Flags at half mast in the business quarter of the city yesterday forenoon expressed the sense of public grief over the death of Henry Waterhouse which occurred in the early morning hours when the entire army was marched at his home on Nuvanu street. Mr. Waterhouse did not pass away suddenly; he had long been a failing sufwere prepared for the worst. When the end came Mr. Waterhouse's family were present, except a daughter, Mrs. Corbett and a brother, Mr. W. Waterhouse, who were on the mainland.

Henry Waterhouse was born in Tas. mania in loss, his grandfather having been a Methodist missionary there. His father, the well-remembered John Thomas Waterhouse, came here in 1850 and determined to stay. A year later he sent for his family. John Thomas Waterhouse became rich and the business he founded, in which his sons were associated, was a prosperous one until his death in 1895. Branches of it survive in the Waterhouse Investment Company, in W. W. Dimond & Co., and in H. May & Co., Henry Waterhouse took up the commission The next military problem before the ctor business and established the commercial and financial house of Henry Waterhouse, later Henry Waterhouse & Company, and a distance of six miles, delivering battle lew months ago transformed into the corporation of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company.

Henry Waterhouse had two sisters, the first, Mrs. W. H. Dimond, and Mrs. W. H. Rice of Kaual, and two brothers was executated to bring them to the W. W. Waterhouse of Cedar Rapids, theefoo road well in the rear of the lows, and J. T. Waterhouse. There were one or two other children of his father's household who died in infancy manners and appearance. Henry or childhood.

Henry Waterhouse married March 9, 1869, a sister of Gen. W. H. Dimond, and of this union four children reached manhood and womanhood, Mrs. A. B. Wood, Mrs. Corbett, Henry Waterhouse who died about four years ago in New York, and Albert Waterhouse. now living in Honolulu. Mrs. Waterhouse, died about seven years ago. Three years later he married Mrs. Sturgeon, who survives him.

John Thomas Waterhouse, the father ationist and became an American cititen, though a typical Englishman in have them. congregation of Kaumakapili during a a Sunday school. period when the church was without a settled pastor. For the past five years he has been the Superintendent of the Kawalahao Sunday school He was ceeding the late J. B. Atherion, but resigned a few months ago when failing health precluded his attending to

In religious work his interests and with that new road." efforts were formerly with Kaumakapill church, of which he was for many years a trustee. He has been a member and an officer of Central Union church ever sixth its organization, He was a trustee I the First Method-

terrible bereavements which were a Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

sore trial to his nervous system and while in middle life he began to feel that his physical powers were waning. Just before the date set for the coronation of King Edward he and Mrs. Waterhouse went to Europe, whence Mr. Waterhouse returned in better health. But recovery was not permaferer and his old neighbors and friends nent and finally a disease of the spinst cord took hold of him and left him helpless and hopeless. His sinking was gradual but sure.

Yesterday morning there was a simple service at the home after which PUBLIC OPINION the remains were cremated. Today at 3 p. m. the functal will take place from the residence.

KEPOIKAI AND **COUNTRY ROADS**

Editor Advertiser: In your issue of February 10th I see that Mr. Kepoikal objects to giving us, poor country penple, decent roads, and says that (entirely too much money is spent in top much of the rough lava country, is to get around the hummucks and fill in the hollow with broken lava." Now, ble in Treasurer Kepolkal to say that of a good Legislature because of the Mr. Editor, I have been a resident "in a it is all right to build school houses necessity for new legislation. He ty years, and was a resident of this was built; and would like to ask Mr. a school house in Kaumana, and it Repolkal how long this road remained should be built but it seems that there serviceable?" It was passable for a is no provision made for pay of teachfew years, and though the government er and the governor will not recomand road board have spent something hagging over what the territory like \$17,600.00, besides the original para needs; appropriations have been made chase price, but little of the original and the funds are available under the road is in use today. I challenge Mr. Kepolkal to show me today where an expenditure of something like \$23,000.00 be put into circulation and the strinhas gone, he can't show it on the road, of that I am sure. The days of dodging around hummucks, and filling in hollows, in making roads, are past and gone. We want good roads, and as the fact.—Hawaii Heraid. country districts pay some of the taxes Waterhouse inherited or shared his of this Territory. I guess we ought to

father's political views and was an Mr. Kepoikal seems to think, that so ardent supporter of the American long as the road (?) is good enough for movement here. He served in the heavy wagons, to let it go at this, and Legislative branch of the monarchy, if we don't like riding in a heavy wagthe provisional government and the on, we can do the other thing-walk. republic. His influence, political, re- "To get around hummucks," is good on ligious and personal among the natives paper, but awfully rough on a carriage, was very wide. He had a ready com- and parts of the anatomy, let Mr. Kemand of the native toughe. In fact looked try it once, and find act. Every he was a more fluent speaker and more tourist who has traveled over this rough at his ease in Hawaiian than in Eng. road, (good enough for 'heavy waylish. For a period of nearly two one"), expresses his opinion of it in years he preached regularly to the language that would not sound well in

A good macadamized road, properly built, will outlast ten d'around hummucks and filled in hollows" roads, and is money well expended, and I feel very president of the Hawaiian Board, suc sure that if Mr. Kepoikai will take a drive over our present road from Pahais to the Volcano, he will agree with me in this. I can just imagine Mr. Keronkal, after a drive over this road asking "why in --- they don't hurry up

> Yours truly. J. MONSARRAT. Kau, Hawali, Peb. 18th, 1904.

PREPARE FOR CROUP .- The time ist church, a truetce and treasurer of a child shows symptoms of the croup, all the offices to be! in charitable and use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. religious organizations, would call for it never falls and will prevent the atan almost complete list of the chari- tack if given as soon as the child betable and religious organizations of comes hourse, or even after the croup? cough appears. For sale by all dealers

Merchants and Officials Discuss Treasury Deadlock.

At a conference of members of the Chamber of Commerce, and Merchants' Association with Government officials yesterday on the public nnancial situation, it transpired that bankers were declining to cash Treasury warrants under the eighteen months' appropriation bill for current expenditures. They honor only salary and payroll drafts.

Attorney General Andrews, who is on his way to Washington, was found fault with for not having brought a test case under the six months' bill. President George W. Smith of the Merchants' Association said the Attorney General had been derelict in his duty and was very much to be blamed for the inaction.

The question about the six months' bill, whose term expired the end of 1993, is whether or not it may be used as a basis for necessary running expenses of the Government to supply omissions in the eighteen months and biennial bills due to the abortive county legislation—under the Organic Act provision for a failure of the Legislature to vote such necessary expenditures.

Treasurer Kepolkal insisted that it for Hawaii that the Attorney General should initiate a test case at once. He also suggested a special session of the Legislature as the most certain way out of the difficulty. This idea does not seem to have favor in other departments than the Treasury.

pitals with the Auditor are of a specific was appointed by a Republican Presinature, their trying out in court might dent, I am a Republican and naturally raise points affecting other appropria- I appreciate the fact that this district tions." The ground of the Auditor's refusal to issue warrants to those hos- therefore you deserve more attention pitals is the opinion rendered by the than those districts that have gone Attorney General to the effect that the Organic Act enabling clause refers only this audience explains why in the past to "necessary" expenses of the Government, and that subsidies to institutions in power. You are probably asking not of an absolutely public nature are not "necessary running expenses of the I ask you only to be patient and wait

Those who took part in the conference were George W. Smith, J. F. Morgan, F. J. Lowrey, J. M. Wakefield, R. Catton, Treasurer A. N. Kepoikal Auditor J. H. Flaher and Deputy Attorney General E. C. Peters.

IN ISLAND PRESS

The finances of the territory are in in some other way. It is commendamend the expenditure. There is no use loan act. It is doing no good in the treasury vapits but if it was used in paying for improvements it would soon gency lessened. That the treasurer and the governor do not live on the same street is unfortunate but the shortness of money in the public treasary should not be attributed to that

Schoolhouses, armories, fire department buildings and a new courthouse JANUARY IMPORTS are all quite well in their way, and JANUARY doubtless needed, but the one crying need on Maul today, by the side of which all things else become insignificant, is good roads. It has been a great and shameful mistake on the part of the government not to already have built a permanent and substantial road from Kabului via Nahiku and Hana to Kipahulu. There is no known or satisfactory reason why we should not already have had a good; and permapent road at least as far as Huelo, which could be travelled at all seasons of the year. The Makawao people have been wading through bog holes in rainy weather along our socalled roads until they have about reased to hope for anything better. But the time has now come when Maut must and will have good roads. A united effort is all that is needed. and the people have suffered so long that further forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. Start the ball rolling at once.-Maui News.

There was some discussion yesterday evening among the portoffice officials. regarding the sending of mail for San wasted in sending for a physician when | Francisco by the Pacific Oil Company's steamer Rosecrans, which may leave the Queen's Hos, (a); a trustee of the often leads to fatal results. A reliable for that destination via Hilo this morn-Sallors' Home, at 1 a trustee of the medicine and one that should always be ing. It was represented that the Rose-Lunaltic Home. A complete list of kept in the home ready for immediate crans had a fair show to arrive at San Prancisco three dars shead of the Adameda leaving here March 2. The matter was canvassed upon an inquiry of the Advertiser, but at a late hour Postmaster 3. Mort Oat stated that no mail Mr. Waterhouse had suffered some and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., would be sent by the Rosecrans for San

GOVERNOR TALKS TO NATIVES

NAALEHU, Feb. 15. Governor Carer addressed a couple of hundred Hawailans at Nasiehu Saturday. The party arrived from Pahala at noon and was received by Manager Wolters of Hutchinson Sugar Co., whose guests they were over Sunday.

Quite a number of natives are employed on the plantation and they were given a holiday for the day. A fine luau was served on the lawn at Mr. Wolters' residence, After the feasting Gov. Carter was introduced by John K. Keknula and

made a short address.

"Since I landed at Mahukons and lourneyed around this island to Kau, I have seen a great many Hawailans," said the Governor, "but none so good, looking and intelligent as those gathered here today. I have been extremely well pleased at the hearty welcome given me by the natives everywhere. There are lots of things about the government that the people don't understand, and there are wants of the people which the executive does not know of, and it is my purpose to bring these two together. I was very much surprised at the bad roads in some places and also at the actions of some of the government officials. It seems to me as if the island of Hawaii had; been very much neglected in the past, and I hope with your assistance to bring the people and the government in close touch so we can accomplish was understood before the Governor left good for all. Lam not of the class of rich people who hold their heads in the air. I am only a plain kanaka boy. born and grown up here (applause).

"This is the district where I first landed on my present tour and I intend to give careful attention to your needs, for one thing because of your Although the contests of certain hose attitude in the last two elections. I has always gone Republican, and the other way. The intelligence of you have always voted with the party what benefits you have received, but until I get back to Honolulu and in communication with the Education and Public Works departments. This island will not be forgotten, I can assure you." (Applause.)

COUNTIES MUST GROW. Gov. Carter explained his attitude and efforts to get a county law, at length and then said:

"Never before in the history of any country has there been an attempt to take a form of government existing for centuries and divide it suddenly into counties. It has always been allowed. The finances of the territory are in to grow up like a child. What we a most deplorable condition but it tried to do was to make a man over seems unreasonable to hold the treas- into a child without giving it a chance urer responsible. He cannot pay out to grow up from babyhood. And so we tried to make full-fledged counties by dividing the Territory up. But I can offer an intelligent suggestion as don't want you to think that the Reto what work should be started first publican party made the county law there is no reason why it should be fust to pull it down again. We will ridiculed. He has not however, the islature meets again, and if we can't right to say that we should use the give you a whole man, then we will dressing," and "all that is wanted. In loan fund money for one purpose when give you a young man or a child. But the Legislature provided for its use you may depend upon the Republican party to give you whatever it can."

rough lava country," for the past twen-but it is not commendable in him to spoke of an amendment to the homety years, and was a resident of this say that the armories shall not be stead law and said that he would ask district at the time the Peter Lee road built. There is an appropriation for the Legislature for a law that would the built, and would be built. allow the homesteaders to pay for their lands by building roads to them. Secretary Atkinson also spoke, though Mr. Desha introduced him with the remark that he had lost his voice through talking so much with the young ladies. The secretary spoke of the necessity of the district remaining Republican, as the seven hold-over Senators were Republicans and would have something to say as to legislation, county and otherwise.

Captain Vancouver and other natives also spoke asking for a new schoolhouse and for a court house and fall. Complaint was also made against the road board, two members of which it was charged hired only their own teams for work upon the roads.

IN ISLANDS

January shipments from San Francisco to the Hawaiian Islands evidence the continuance of good trade between the two points.

An unusually large shipment of wine was made, New York heading the list with 706,595 gallons, valued at \$262,497. Hawaii comes next with 47.282 gallons. valued at \$20,729.

The shipments to New York in January, 1903, were 277,693 gallons, the next argest quantity being 24.256 gallons and 180 cases to the Hawalian Islands.

In January, 1902, the shipments, not including the Hawalian Islands, were \$71,843 gallons and \$41 cases, and including 627,331 gailons to New York.

The salmon trade with Hawaii was not large, 246 cases only being shipped here, valued at \$5,396. The shipments of other canned goods during the same month to the Islands were \$,785 cases. The shipment of hops to the Islands amounted to 3,676 pounds, valued at \$715. ·

THE POOR'S RICH LAWYER.

Lewis Stupvesant Chanler, the mil-Bonaire New York lawyer, is coming to be called "the rich lawyer for the poor." He has been around the courts for ten or twelve years and in that time has defended prisoners oftener than he can remember without getting

a cent for his services.

H. T. Second-class Metter, MEMI-WEEKLY.

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TUESDAT : : FEBRUARY 2

Manager

BUSIA JAPAN AND THE WESTERN POWERS.

Japan and Russia, appear thus far to in Asia, and that vast confinent, in have been fully verified. The immediate phases of the war, naval and miliwhen reports are published from the of tyranny, ignorance and torpidity. great newspaper correspondents, who

destiny of China and upon the question paws of the Russian Bear from its hold 285 per cent. of preponderance in Asiatic trade, com- on Chins. The course of events at merce and civilization, is, however, the deeper question upon which the thought churlan border has produced one unof statesmen, diplomatists, and the all- mistakable evidence of a severe check vanced representatives of business. education and enlightenment, is con- is disturbance in the councils of the centrated Broadly stated, the under- Czar. Count Lamsdorff is too conservalying issue is between the Western tive and Isvolski, the Russian Minister Powers, with which for the time, if not at Copenhagen, a more releutless adherpermanently, Japan is incorporated, and ent of ancient. Muscovite policy, is Russian medievalism and exclusive-spoken of as his successor. Generals

certainly largely contributed to the ness, and many capable authorities look against the Muscovite. Secretary Hay's pecially in the vital commissariat, as a founded upon principle, and has already that, under any conditions, the promet with marked favor and explicit as gressive nations, by diplomacy or by sent. Japan has definitely promised to force, will protect Kores and China respect the sovereignty both of China and that Secretary Hay's text will not and Kores, and, in that respect, as in all others, stands committed to the free access of America and Europe to the Asiatic continent. The United States, by treaty, long since guaranteed the autonomy of Korea. Manchufla is part of China, and even Russia, on paper, civilization and barbarism, but the has been compelled to acknowledge our treaty rights. The response of several leading nations to Secretary Hay's note is an answer to the contemptious Tartars of the North.
threat of Lessar, the Russian Minister Russia is "in anterest at Pekin, when, speaking of China standing in the way of Russian designs in Manchuria, he said: "Bah! we'll pull her queue until she bites."

The seed planted in Japan by Commodore Perry has yielded much fruit. It is underlable that Asia supplies the most inviting field for commercial expansion in the Twentieth Century, and It is remarkable that an Asiatic nation, occupying a comparatively small insular area on the western verge of the Pacific, should have been so rapidly transformed into the active representalive of Western ideas in that part of worship, Jews who will not conform the Asiatic continent. She has become, so to speak, the sentinel of modern progress at the Pacific entrance to Asia, and she proposes to keep that entrance open, not only for herself, but for the civilized world.

It is said occasionally that commerce is seifish. The French once derided Great Britain as a nation of shop-keepera. Brother Jonathan has been ironically complimented on his wooden nutmegs, his gimerack watches and his sharp bargains. But Uncle Sam has superseded Brother Jonathan and, side by side with John Bull, though entangled by no alliance, has acquired, not merely territorial but moral, intellectual and financial supremacy. The handmalds of commerce have ever been freedom and intelligence, and, even satisfied to keep a mediaeval governthough in dealing with inferior races there has been much fraud and brutality in past ages, still those characteristics or disfiguring features of Teutonic marches are rapidly disappearing from the onward movements of this century, in which all races are gathering themnelves to burst the bonds of ignorance and stolldity. The door to an isolated nation once pushed open, not merely ciples of municipal law to the Mongol trade but the arts, the sciences, education, religion, morality rush in, and the Now when Russia proposes to steal transfiguring and elevating effect are from China and Korea to make anspeedily apparent.

Japan has studied, copied and originated beyond prediction. In China, independence and encourage them to brain is abundant and the integrity of go forward in her own path of progits merchants is proverbial. But Chinese methods have run in narrow grooves, set thousands of years ago, and, with the possibilities of a developed manhood within its own teeming population, China has remained virtually imprisoned for many ages. Its opportunity is near at hand through the "open door," which is about to be lifted from its hinges. Already the stirring is as Christian in its Buddhism as of new life in that isolated empire is conspicuous. This fact may be illustrated even in the line of military force, in which during the war with Japan, only ten years ago, there was a deficiency, so notable as to attract ridicule. The Viceroy of Pechili, Yuan-Shih-Kai, with Japanese military experts by his side, has already organized and disciplined 40,000 men, the nucleus of awast army, and the Chum-Shuses in litations the bird startles a peaceful petition with the public market, which Manchuria are a source of great unensiness to Russia. China has declared her neutrality in the existing war, but that does not prevent her from enforcing her rights and her treaty obligations in Manchuria, over which her sov ereignty has been legally retained.

When facts are examined and false eentimentality brushed aside, United States is in no respect indebted: to Russia, As Mr. Watterson has nointed out in the Louisville Courier-Journal. Catherine II offered Cossacks to Great Britain to stop our national independ- age anderneath the body.

ence, Count Cassini beasted of the sympathy of Russia for this country in the Civil War, but the records of the State Department show no offer to help the Union, and, if we had needed it. Russia was not in a condition to supply financial aid: In the war with Spain, the proposal of the Czar was that our claims should be submitted to the European Powers, and it is plainly stated that the Spanish Red Book proves a secret understanding with the Muscovite Empire against the United States. To the extent of her means, though impeded by rooted conservatism, Rus-

sia has been compelled to adopt modern

science in her semy and in her navy

But her policy is medieval and exclusive, resting upon a system of government that is now a solecism and glaringly antagonistic to the Western Powers and to the expanding civilization they represent. Her permanent acquisition of Manchuria and of Korea would place China at her mercy, and would probably result in the destruction of Japan as a leading factor in Asia. It would surely establish a formidable and almost insuperable obstacle to American and European plans for Asiatic de-The views long since expressed in the velopment. The Pacific might be con-Advertiser of the probabilities, at least verted into a Russian lake. Supreme in at its commencement, of war between China, the Muscovite would be supreme which the first movements of the human race are discernible and now tary, are necessarily of absorbing in- ready to be re-haptized into the accu-

It seems that this conceivable arres are probably now at the scene of ac- of modern energy is not within the scheme of Providence. There is a fair The effect of the hostilities upon the prospect that Japan alone may tear the Port Arthur, in Korea and on the Manto aggressiveness and rapacity. There China, the United States and Japan, ity at the seat of hostilities, has been lately ratified, has been already dis-questioned and is liable to immediate cussed in these columns. They have deposition. All these are signs of weaksolidification of western influence upon the Russian army and navy, esnote to the Powers, inviting them to shell, as ready to explode as was the make their neutrality effective and to French army when Von Moltke touched conserve the integrity of China, was a the button that started the Germanmost astute piece of national strategy, Franco campaign. It is quite certain

JAPAN THE CIVILIZER

The war between Russia and Japan is, as the Russians have said, between brown regenerators of the East can establish a better footing on the civillzed side of the contest than the white

Russia is "an antocracy tempered by

assassination: Japan is an imperialism tempered by parliaments and law. Russia has a school system for the few in which instruction is along lines dictated by the State: Japan has one which takes all knowledge for its province and invites the masses to come in and learn whatever they think will train their understand. ings, broaden their humanity and enlarge their minds. The church, in Russia is an affair of state and dissenters are not allowed free privileges. to the Greek ritual being driven from their homes or killed; in Japan there is perfect tolerance of all religions. ports from Canada the growth was Czar; the judiciary of Japan interprets | 1908, an increase of fifty-four per cent. a modern code. Boasting of its civilization, Russia maintains a mediaeval | was from \$16,551,255 in 1893 to \$48,510,33 prison system, as inhuman in its way as was that of Spain in the days of imports the growth was from \$32,372,998 Torquemada; but lately from pagan in 1893 to \$41,391,752 in 1903, an increase darkness. Japan has a prison system of twenty-seven per cent. from which the white light of the noblest civilization shines. In Russia the individual has no rights which the government or even the police may not capriciously take away: in Japan his rights are safe-guarded by law and respected by administrators. The one country is ment, which it seeks to defend by modern armaments and impose upon weak nations; the other is forever liberalizing its government and seeking the greatest good to the greatest number. Ten years ago while Russia was grinding the Mongol peasants on the Amur under the spurred heel of the dragoon, Japan was teaching the prininhabitants of the Lizotong peninsula, other Siberia, Japan proposes to establish their rights and their political

ress. Dark, brutal, vengeful, a Middle Ages monstrosity in the fair domain of Europe, Russia stands for Cossack rule and nothing better. Modern. hopeful, progressive, a Twentieth century influence in the affairs of Asia and the world, Japan stands for all that material civilization values, and Russia is pagan in its Christianity.

Prof. Henshaw of Hilo has been given opportunity of scientifically classifying the night storm bird. This harbinger and camp follower of the tempest has been heard squawking overhead in Honolulu the past week. Often in its vishousehold by dashing itself against the telephone wires which respond with a thrilling twang, and all that the quickest vision can descry is a vanishing nally given to it by E. P. Dole, when flash of white and a fall of feathers. Allow Prof. Henshaw now to introduce the mysterious agiourner as the Sterna Fulginosa, with the more poetic-sounding alias of Ewalena. If more famillarity be desired, just call it the Souty Tern, which is the meaning in English about interfering even with hog ranches of the scientific name, the bird being a in the suburbs, excepting where they sout-colored sea-duck with white plum-

of the United States from the in 1802 presents some interesting facts. 73-Department of Commerce and Labor. through its summer of Statistica, pre-sents a table showing the imposes and exports by grand divisions in each calendar year from 1863 to 1963, thus bringing the figures down to the very latest date possible. This table shows that the exports from the United States to Europe have grown during the period named from \$689,000,000, speaking in round terms, to \$1,087,600,600, or sixty per cent; those to North America, from \$225,000,000 to \$227,000,000, or eletty-one per cent; to South America, from \$34,-\$00,000 to \$46,000,000, or thirty-five per cent; to Asia and Oceania, from \$31,-000,000 to \$92,000,000, or 197 per cent; and to Africa from practically \$5,000,000 to \$31,000,000, or 489 per cent; while the growth in total exports has been from \$876,000,000 in 1898 to \$1,484,000,000 in 1903, or sixty-nine per cent. It is proper to add that the figures of

exports to Asia and Oceania are slight. of Russian ur preparedness or put herly misleading, in view of the fact that shipments from the United States to Hawaii, which in 1803 Were classed as exports, are not so included at the present time, because of the fact that Ha blows to maintain her own position. wall is now a customs district of the She needs to isolate Port Arthur, Dainy United States and the shipments to Hawall are no longer included in the table terest, and its fluctuations, if there be mulated splendor of six thousand years, of exports to foreign countries. If the any, will be closely observed, especially might be indefinitely held in the grasp shipments to Hawall in 1903 were inof exports to foreign countries. If the cluded, the total exports from the United States to Asia and Oceania the Japanese have too much of it to would be \$104,000,000 in 1908, instead of \$92,000,000, thus making the real percentage of increase to Asia and Oceania

On the import side, imports into the United States from Europe show a growth from \$392,600,000 in 1893 to \$528,-000,000 in 1903, or thirty-five per cent; from North America, from \$171,900,000 to \$182,000,000, or seven per cent; from South America, from \$103,000,000 to \$113,* 000,000, or nine per cent; from Asia and Oceania, from \$102,000,000 to \$161,000,000. or lifty-eight per cent, and from Afri-Russian medievaliam and exclusive spoken of as his successor. Generals ca, from \$4,000,000 to \$11,000,000 or 1/5 per cent; while the total imports show.

The effect of the treaties between Alexieff, invested with absolute author—

agrowth, from \$775,000,000 in 1893 to \$995,000,000 in 1802 or twenty-eight per cent of increase.

In a word, it may be said that our exports to Europe have increased about sixty per cent from 1893 to 1908; those to North America, eighty-one per cent; South America, thirty-three for cent; to Asia and Oceania, 197 per cent, and to Africa, 434 per cent; while the percentage of gain in total exports is sixty-nine per cent. In imports the percentage of growth has been from Europe, thirty-five per cent; from North ing States of Europe and the treats America, seven per cent; from South has been in force for nearly a quarter America, nine per cent; from Asia and of a century. In the main the terms imports the percentage of increase is wenty-eight per cent

The actual increase in the exporta-North America, \$102,038,359; to South other powers. America, \$12,034,810; to Asia and Oceania, \$61,687,824, and to Africa, \$25,368,781, \$3,892,419; while the total increase in im- tory powers may do, to twimit the lasports during the period was \$219,198,251, sage. Turkey a power easily bribed, especially in the exports, is that of Canada. In 1893 the total exports to the Deminion of Canada amounted to \$57,-121,178; in 1898, at the middle of the treaty, period, they were \$90,388,085; in 1905 they Wha were were \$131,462,562. This makes the many then do? Upon that question percentage of increase since 1893 in our happ momentous issues. exports to Canada 131 per cent. In im-4.492:332 in 1893 to \$53,291.860 in To Mexico the growth in our exports in 1903, an increase of 163 per cent. In

THEIR REWARD CERTAIN.

"There is corn in Egypt"—when the sentiment comes to be uttered in Hawaif as may timely happen-will be said to the lasting honor of the ploneers of small farming after up-to-date methods, who are even now making Kona, Island of Hawait, blossom as the rose. The glory will be shared by their contemporaries at Wahiawa on this island, as well as many other places in the group, engaged in similar agricultural revolution. Heedless of the idle chatter of loungers in the market places. maintaining that there was only one Hawaiian industry and cheap labor was its profit, these men of enterprise and energy put their hands to the plow and the spade, enlisting for assistance what straggling labor they could find, and the longer they wrought in the soil the dimmer their discouragements and the brighter their prospects grew. There is now no lamenting or prognostication of failure emanating from these men-nothing but cheerful satisfaction with results already achieved and en couragement to others to grasp the benefit of their experience. Being the authors of what, under the circumstances, was but daring experiment. their expressed confidence in diversified agriculture as one of the fast de-

presently be desired. Regarding the question of private markets for meat, fish, etc., about which some noise is being made, the attitude of the Board of Health is not ambiguous nor invidious. Whether it is good or bad policy to permit comrields a reverbe, the Board does not consider a matter within its province to decide. Acting on the advice origihe was Attorney General, the Board of Health takes the ground that its sole business with markets, either public or private, is to see that in appointments and conduct they are sanitary. Mr. Dole advised the Board to be careful were clearly a menace to the public bealth.

veloping mainstays of Hawalian pros-

perity may be taken as all that can

be sure of their will be to have the been officially confidently with the beautiful to the things deflect the needig event the make First is the desire of the partisans on both sides to ininimise their losses and magnety then trumpus; second is the babit of sending our militerains telegrade to detecte the energy, and for instance, the solled statement of Europ anyashi hat it may be months before Japan will attack the Russian strong-

holds in Manchurla; thire the careages ness of serrespondents, who send out rumors for news; fourth, the vegaries Give Up a of the censorship. One has but to loop back on the files of lovel newspapers to recognize the fact that the wire has brought a vest amount of misinforms-

In forecasting future events, therefore, the average reader needs to depend mainly on his knowledge of history and reography and upon his common sense. It should be clear to him that Japan mus. take every advantage self at a military hazard. She cannot wait "for months" or even weeks, while charge. Russia pours men and supplies into Manchuria, but must strike quick, hard

and Newchwang, Vindivostok and Harbin as soon as possible and send columns up-country to destroy the railroad bridges. Strafegy is nothing but common sense applied to warfare and permit them to lie by listlessly while Russia strengthens her position in Manchuria and overcomes the advantage which their own numerical superiority and near-by food resources give

them now. An inference may be drawn from these facts, from Baron Hayashi's statement and from the throttling censorship on news from Japan that some great military movement is impending. Japan's mobilization was fairly compieted three weeks ago, her transports Police department. This had no ef-are in hand, her commander-in-chief feet, but the Gilbert Islander came to has been named, her warships have cleared the sea routes, the Russians are so demoralized that they are clamoring

for recruits to defend Port Arthur Now is the time to strike, not when Russia succeeds in putting half a mil-lion men south of the palitades.

A BLACK SEA CRIMS.

The treaty of Berlin binds Turkey to forbld the passage of the Dardanelles to Russia's naval force in the Black Sea. The signatory powers besides Russia and Turkey, comprise the lead-Oceania, fifty-eight per cent, and from of the instrument have been observed, Africa, 175 per cent; while in the total though Russia has kept more ships in the Black Sea thun she had the right to do and has occasionally sent a volunteer cruiter or torpedo boat from there tions of the United States during the into the Mediterranean with the Porte's cruiting Officer at the Naval Station period was, to Europe, \$407,433,490; to assent and without protest from the

Now she desires to draw heavily upon the Black Sea fleet for the reenforceand to all countries, \$608,573.214. In ment of her Far Eastern squadron importations the increase from 1838 to Great Britain, which is strongly sym-1903 was, from Europe, \$135,717,008; from pathetic with Japan as behooves a North America, \$11,140,179; from South giver which would like to head off the America, \$9,720,272; from Asia and Russian advance towards India, does Oceania, \$58,728,363, and from Africa, not propose, whatever the other right-Among the most strongly marked in- shows signs of y'elding. If the signs lity to witness some of the stirring stances of growth in our commerce, and become too pronounced, a British reet may be expected to appear of the shores of threece, ready to take a hand in the practical enforcement of the

What would France Italy and Gerhang momentous issues.

TOBACCO AND SMALL FARMERS

The growing interest in tobacco culture is one of the signs of the times which point to the success of the small farmer. Tobacco, which does well in Connecticut, Virginia, Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, the Philippines and Su-matra ought not to be an impracticable crop in the fertile soil of Hawaii That it has not done well heretofore is supposed to be due to a hit or miss plan of planting, cultivation and cur-ing. There are as many "wrinkles" in the tobacco business as there are in the sugar business and experience

smooth them out in both. It would be a fine thing for Hawaii to make a good cigar. The trade of the West would welcome it eagerly as a semi-foreign brand and there would be no trouble in marketing all ises for the armory site, and hopes the we could make. Besides the tens of thousands of dollars now sent away.

and expert knowledge are needed to

for tobacco would be mostly ket (at home. If tobacco can be added to steal, bananas and pineapples as a safe special crop, saying nothing of vanilla and the improved chances for coffee, the Government ought to be able to free its conscience from doubt as to the proposal to open up public lands and advertise them as homes for mainland

The railroad situation in Manchuria is to the advantage of the Japanese. Over the one slender and not wellestablished track, comes a heterogepeouscaravan of trains, getting in each other's way, side-tracking for specials and for returning cars, suffering the accidents of the rail and the delays incident to snow and flood. There are food trains, artillery trains, horse trains, - infantry trains, ammunition trains, running, as usual in such cases, on contradictory schedules, and getting themselves into an inextricable snarl. In this way the English papers described the status of Manchurian railroad traffic just before the war began; and now telegrams arrive which show that the situation has not improved and that there is still the greatest difficulty in moving men and supplies.

Is anybody sorry that he has missed the opportunity to pay county taxes?

If England is stirring things up peems to be working well.

SOLOMON

Compels a Gilbertese to Child.

High Sheriff Brown was called upon resterday to act the role of a Solomon. in deciding the ownership of a very small Hawailan baby. He awarded the child to the custody of its grandfather, and its would-be foster parent, en aged Hawalian man, was compelled to reluctantly give up his diminutive

In some way the parents of the child let the infant fall into a long water trough which runs from Kalihi Camp to the ocean. The grandfather ran in pursuit the length of the trough, which is about 200 yards, frantic at the probable loss of the child, and was gratified when a Gilbert Islander snatched it from the studee. But his DR. MILAN SOULE-Office removed happiness was of short duration for the rescuer would not give it up. The grandfather and other relatives linportuned the old man to give the infant over to its rightful kin but he was obdurate. He said he had long wanted a child, and one had come to bim as by an act of Providence. The grandfather came to town and

told his story to the High Sheriff. The latter fold him to make a demand upon the Gilbert Islander in the name of the the police station to see about the matter. A police officer said: "Why, you've no more right to that

baby than you have to a stray horse you might find in the street." The old man turned the matter over in his mind for a minute and then dip-

lomatically answered: Aye, but horses are branded and this child was not"

The parents recovered their lost o last evening.

RODMAN'S ORDERS FOR FAR EAS

The orders detaching Lies. Con mander Rodman from the comman of the U. S. S. Iroquois and as Re may arrive from Washington on Marc 3. The orders will designate the off cer's assignment, which is to som capacity with the Asiatic fleet. H

will probably depart for his new sta tion about March 15. The new assignment comes at a opportune time to Captain Rodman at he will undoubtedly have opportu

events in the Far Rest.

LOCAL BREVITJES.

News of the capture of Port Arthur when it comes, will be celebrated by the Japanese in Honolulu.

A sale of \$130,000 of fire cinim bonds New York broker is reported.

The police have been asked to arres five men who are alleged to have deseried from the naval steamer Supply Paul Jarrett, an experienced cattle man, will look after the Waterhous cattle interests on Mani, with headquar ters at Ulupalakua.

Indictments as found will be presented by the grand jury before Judge Robinson on Tuesday, but no general report of its inquisitions. Judge P. L. Weaver has appointed

W. R. Castle an examiner of titles for the Court of Land Registration, With the number of applications for registry now on file there is work for all of the examiners thus far appointed.

Superintendent Holloway is not in favor of the Judiciary building prem-Federal Government will yet surrender the present drillshed grounds for that purpose. He would have the building for the safe-keeping of records located on the Judiciary building area.

Two thousand dollars were allotted to the Department of Public Instruction for assembling a school exhibit for the St. Louis Exposition. As but half of the amount has been needed for that purpose, it is hoped that the Governor will approve the outlay of the balance in sending a representative of the Department to St. Louis with the

exhibit.
Japanese on Maul are contributing liberally to the war funds of their country,

Those who wish to contribute to the Gulick memorial fund will find a savings bank at the Castle Estate office in charge of Miss Gulld.

Col. J. W. Jones has received letters of inquiry from the General Division, Department of California, regarding this year's inspection of the National Guard of Hawaii, such as the itinerary that would be required for the inspecting officer. It is probable that, as heretofore, the inspector will be detailed from among the U. S. A. off- 14th. cers at Camp McKinley. For the reason that he received no

bid at the advertised sale, A. M. Brown, High Sheriff, has returned the execution on judgment for \$15,208.05 in the suit of W. O. Smith et al., trustees, with of the Lunsillo Estate, against H. W. containing a modern two-story dwellsimply to compel Russia's Buropean an adjoining leasehold. Morigages as Greenwich, 6 hours 6 minutes. Sun warming to stay at home, the trick amounting to \$14,750, not counting fur- and meen are for local time for the terest, encumbered the property.

Are impure methers which the skin liver, kidneys and other organs can not take care of without help, there is such an accumulation of them.

They litter the whole system;

Pimples, boils, eczems and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious turns, fits of indigestion, dell headaches and many other troubles are due to them.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove all humors, overcome all their effects, strengthen, tone and invigorate the whole system.

"I had salt rhoum on my hands so that I could not work. I took Hond's Saresparilla and it drove out the humor. I continued ftw use till the sores disappeared." Mus. IRA O. BROWN, Rumford Falls, Me. Hood's Sarsaparilla promises te

ours and keeps the promise.

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METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

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Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is 05 for Honolulu.

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	TIDES, SUN AND MOON.								
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8	27	0,43 1,41	1.8	2.05	8.49 7.42	125 44.5 44.5	6.21	5.01 4.11	4,11

First quarter of the moon February

Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Surter tables.

The tides at Kabulul and Hilo eccur about one hour earlier than at Hono-

Hawaiian standard time is 15 hours Schmidt. The property levied on was # minutes slower than Greenwich time. the residence lot in Pensacola street, being that of the meridian of 187 degreen Is minutes. The time whistle ing and other buildings, together with blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same Their group,

VIEW HAD

Forester Hosmer Gives Vault Receives Ashes Impressions of His Hawaii Tour.

Ralph B. Hosmer, the new Superintendent of Porestry, will make a report to the Beard of Agriculture at Wednesday's meeting on his investi- vices over the urn containing his tyrs. It is easier to see the blood than different route, dropped in unexpected-gation of the forests of Hawaii. Mr. ashes, for both at the residence and the growing spiritual temple rising ly upon the village officials. There was Wednesday's meeting on his investi- vices over the urn containing his Hosmer believes that there are great at the cometery there was a large and above the foundations. possibilities in the forestry develop respresentative gathering of people, ment of the islands and also in the settlement of homestead land. To an Advertiser reporter Mr. Hosmer said thronged with white and Hawalian vesterday:

My trip to the Island of Hawaii was one full of interest and value to their last respects to the honored citime. When I left Monolulu on the 19th of January, in company with Mr. Alfred W. Carter of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, it was with the vices. These were taken to the ceme-intention of visiting the districts of tery and the simple, small siab cov-Kohala and Hamakus only, and of ering the urn-vault was concealed spending some three weeks in a detailed examination of the proposed the baskets of flowers contributed by forest reserves in that portion of the each member of the family of the de-This plan, however, was ceased. modified before we left the Kinau, by am invitation from Governor Carter, to the suspices of Kawaiahao Church, of accompany him to Kohala district. Later the invitation was extended to ing member and in which he has alcover the entire trip, so that I was a member of the Governor's immediate party, during his whole tour sround the Island.

This opportunity of seeing the Island of Hawaii was an exceptionally fine one, for the party was given eyery facility for getting to the lateresting places quickly and easily, and at every point on the way where a Governor and his party we experi-enced the true Hawalian hospitality from the natives as well as the plantation and ranch managers.

"It has never before been my good fortune to visit a country where everyone seemed so intent on making a party have a good time. I am sure that all those who accompanied the Governor and Mr. Atkinson will ever look back to the trip as a series of red letter days.

"From a professional standpoint the trip was a very valuable one to me, for, in traveling around the Island as we did, we saw much of the forest in the several districts and got an excellent idea of the various problems in which the forest plays a part. From the nature of the trip it was of course impossible to do detailed work in anyone locality, but I feel that I know now where the forest land in each district is, what trees go to make up the forest and in a general way what the problems are in each district. By

making such a reconnoissance one is better able, too, to judge of the rela- on it. tive importance of the questions involved, than if detailed work were begun at oncer mod "Another important and pleasant

feature of the trip was the opportunity efforded to meet the gentlemen who represent the important interests in Hawali, the managers of the sugar who carry on the other industries which bid fair, in time, to play a large part in the Island.

Throughout the Island there exists an excellent public sentiment in regard to the preservation of the forests for Eve, the secretary says: the benefit of the general prosperity nized the need of forest reserves and the value of such reservations as conservers of water. There may be differences of opinion as to where the lines of the proposed forest reserves should be, but I believe the outlook for co-operation among those inter-

ested to be very bright.

"The exact location and extent of each forest reserve are questions which can only be satisfactorily settled after an examination of each locality on the ground and a study of the conditions existing in each place including consultation with the people involved. These examinations I expect to make in the future, visiting each district as soon as may be. After this work has been done I shall be in a position to make definite recommendations as to what, in my judgment, ought in each case to be done. The relation of the forests to rainfall is a question of great importance to the people of Hawali, especially in

the drier districts. In certain situations the presence of forest doubtless has a marked influence on precipitation, but taken by and large, it is the effect of the forest in retaining the rain that falls, rather than in causing forest cover on the slopes holds back and back. a good share of the run-off and makes available for a much longer time the water received from the clouds.

"The question of homesteads on Government lands is one that was freforest question. In my judgment pronounced the view to the south to be there are many localities on Hawait the most superb that he had ever bewhere a strip of land above the came lands and below the forest could well; he devoted to homesteads without mile and the pinnacies of the Alps comof it ment to the forest reserve and bined with the verdure of the tropics."

dem is mainly one of transpertafor unices a homestern tract is somestible their is small chance.

trases for formet with that will beyond by muttel comment. met and that termonally I mant tol get be a si the eartiest reportently,

of Late Henry Waterhouse.

The worth of Henry Waterhouse in the community was evidenced yesterday afternoon at the funeral serincluding almost every nationality resident in Honoluly. The residence and premises of the deceased were born, and numbers of Chinese and Japanese were also present to pay

Beautiful floral tributes were sent in great numbers, filling the parlor in which the urn rested during the serbeneath these tributes, together with

The services were conducted under which Henry Waterhouse was a leadways taken a deep interest. The services began with a hymn sung in Hawaiian by the Kawalahao choir. This was followed by a prayer by Rev. William Kineald, pastor of Central Union Church. Rev. Henry Parker, pastor of Kawaiahao Church, prayed fervently, and after another hymn by the choir, the beautiful bronze urn, inscribed with the name and history cordial greeting could be given to the in brief of the deceased, was carried by Fred. T. P. Waterhouse and Dr. C. Waterhouse to a carriage, in

which it was conveyed to the cemetery. The honorary pall-bearers were Judge Sanford B. Dole, P. C. Jones, W. W., Hall, Judge Hocksto, C. M. Cooke, P. A. Schnefer, George P. Castle and Frank Harvey. The funeral procession was preced-

ed to the cemetery by the girls of Kawalahao Seminary dressed in white, on foot, the immediate members of the family in carriages following the carriage containing the urn.

At the grave a trio, comprising Mrs. Otle, Mrs. Damon and Prof. Ingalls, sang a hymn, after which blessings were invoked by Rev. William Kincaid and Rev. Stephen L. Desha, and the urn was then lowered into the small, shallow concrete vacit. It was a simple ceremony, devoid of heartrending scenes which often accompa-ny the lowering of a casket into the grave. When the concrete slab was placed over the opening baskets of flowers and greenery were placed up-

Improvements in Maternity Home.
Mrs. Dogenia K. Relk, Secretary of the Kapiolani Maternity Home, mentions in her annual report the erection of the addition to the institution for the contract price of 15000. The annex is of the speakers missionaries as well as rows of cells of the University, or College annex is of the speakers missionaries as well as rows of cells of the University, or College annex is of the speakers missionaries as well as rows of cells of the University, or College annex is of the speakers missionaries will shall be annex is of pinespples extensively and much of have to be abandoned entirely. home and the entertainment land have Present difficulty was the discriminabeen renovated, and the latter given the tion between applicants for member. I found booth after booth, with mode cultivation is also carried on by some tem in case of future breakdowns F. name of Poomalkelant Land. The fair ship. The Chinese fly in flocks to the ern appliances such as audiphones for of the natives and Bruner has been enand luau in October netted the society \$3665.65. After relating the auspicious reception to the public on New Year's

"With all these signs of prosperity. of the Island. Almost to a man the we have encountered one important setgentlemen with whom I talked recos- back, the withdrawal of assistance from the Government. This is a matter that should be seriously considered, as it may retard the success of our benevolent undertaking."

COAL PASSERS REFUSED WORK

Nine Spanish coal passers and firemen on the Ventura were left behind by that vessel on Saturday. During the trip from San Francisco one of the Spaniards was found unfit for duty and it was the intention of the captain to leave him off here.

There was a little trouble about the man and his fellow countrymen made a sympathy movement of the matter, and declared if he were left behind they would also leave the vessel. When the unnecessary coal passer was sent ashore the remaining Spaniards also left the ship. They were discharged by the U.S. Shipping Commissioner, but

received no wages. The nine have added themselves to the list of men waiting on the Beach for other work. Four Hawaiians and it to fall, that seems to me to be some white men were shipped on the most important. The presence of a Ventura here for the trip to Sydney.

Senator C. H. Dickey contributes to the Maul News an account of the ascent of Haleakala by S. T. Aleander, Miss quently brought to the attention of Jr., and himself, which would make Alexander, Miss Wemple, C. M. Cooke, Governor Carter during the trip and good tourist promotion literature. "Mr. as the proposed locations are usually Alexander, who has visited most of the in the edge of the forest it becomes a habitable globe," the Senator says, held. It had the precipices of the Grand canon of Colorado and of Yose-

NOTICE.

The partnership heretotore existing sum up in impressions, of the between The Greenwell Estate and that he did ted have that amount in - a word, I should George Clark of Honokobau, North his safe. that it is a reg or of great possil- Kena. Hawall, has this day been dis-E. C. GREENWELL,

Executrix.

THE TREATY OF THE ALLIED POWERS WITH CHINA AND ITS INFLUENCE UPON MISSIONS

BY REV. W. D. WESTERVELT.

Chinese Christians was so recent, its the invitation to enter upon church horrors left such deep impressions upon missionary informed the officials that so many homes, and the literature con- under no consideration whatever would cerning the marty;s has so lately been he have anything to do with the quarpublished, that it has been almost im- red in which they were engaged with a possible to appreciate the changes in neighboring village, but he would be civilisation which are rapidly develop- the principles of Christianity. Finally ing among the Chinese. It has been they sifted down to a handful of earn said that the foundations of Christian- est enquirers. Thus steady and sucity were cemented by the blood of mar-

sions of China. The immediate result was the demand of Christendom for a treaty at the same time protecting the rights of Chinese Christians as well as missionaries. The combined powers were giad of an opportunity to add the commercial aspect to the treaty provisions. China's "open doos" has had an immense influence simply as a business consideration.

HOW HAS THE TREATY AFFECTED MISSIONS?

The treaty gave to the Chinese members of the various missions of all denominations the right to appeal to their missionaries for aid in whatever troubles they might be involved. Besides this the inissionaries and other foreigners were granted many personal advantages, such as the right to secure property in the open ports of entry. This practically includes all the larger cities of China, inland as well as seaport. In this way the missions throughout China have been able to get full title to the lands on which the schools, churches, and dwelling houses have been located. My impression is that leages were formerly given for such lands.

The missionary has suddenly become an important factor in the eyes of Chinese officials. They recognize that he has come to stay. China's greatest viceroy, in his recent book, "Chine's Only. Hope," pleads the absolute necessity for religious toleration throughout the empire. This one fact, irrespective of the large number of other facts grouped around missionary work, shows the influential position into which missionaries leaved in the reaction from martyrdom. The missionary can, by his mere presence in a court room, frequently cause the mandarin of a village to decide in Jayor of a church member, who may be on trial in the village court. A few words will practically compel a decision. It speaks well for the consecration and good judgment of the great body of Christian teachers and missionaries in China (over 2,000 strong), that the cases of misuse of this power are so few as to be unreported. The Chinese, in innumerable cases, try to shield themselves behind the church. and use the name of the missionary as a threat against their opponents in manifold troubles. This covers quarreis between neighbors, and private difficulties, as well as cases in courts.

My attention was called to this phase of mission work, while attending a convention of the general secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. of China and Korea. This was held in Shanghai last July. Some protection of the missionary. They the amusement of the people. come for the temporal benefit which

nese accompanied it to escort the mis- the new truths, stonary. The wise teacher had wanted. The very fact that the treaty pro-Therefore, when he learned that the teachers of China,

The massacre of missionaries and deputation was on its way to see him, cessful church growth was inaugurated. helper, and crossing the country by s My purpose now is to call your attended in the called instruction to only one phase of the results. I could add story upon story of the slone of China. The immediate result immediate knowledge, during my short visit in China last summer. But this

> ing therefrom, There is another side to this phase of the Treaty between the allied powers and China. True Missionary labor has received a great stimulus from the inferest awakened among the Chinese who were formerly either indifferent, or in opposition. The Chinaman wants to know what it is that has given the

is sufficient to show the position in

which the Treaty has pisced the Mis-

sionary, and one of the dangers aris-

foreigner such power? Some of the leading Chinamen lay it to the superior commercial methods of the foreigner. They encourage young Chinamen to go to Europe to attend the schools of Germany and England especially, A well educated Chinaman attached to the German embassy told me that, his son was attending one of the German universities. I speak of this boy in order to quote his positive and strong testimony. He said 'I was invited to do so and so, but I politely refused. They tirged me, and I said, No. I am a Christian I cannot.

Let me give another instace of the plan now adopted by the Chinese of the higher class. One day in Japan, I was on a trip to one of the beautiful sacred Islands near Yokohama. In the car I met twelve or thirteen Chinese students, with a Japanese instructor, who spoke English all on their way to the same spot. We had a pleasant fourney together. These young men were sent from Pekin to make a thorough study of police methods in Japan: This included instruction in city government. I think I am correct in saying that several hundred young Chinamen are in the Japanese Universities, military schools business colleges, etc., preparing for the new China, which is to appear out of the ashes of great disasters. China wants to understand better the commercial and civil life of the more advanced na-

Other Chinamen feel that education is "Chipa's only hope." In thirteen provinces steps are being taken toward establishing some kind of a pubile school system. In Nankin I saw the prepared foundations, the piles of brick and tile, and the groups of work-ing mefi, for the two new public school hulldings, which were being erected at the command of the Viceroy resident in Nankin. In passing let in the classics,

they realize they can gain in the and educational matters leads to a cultivation of coffee, the only condition in order that he may easily communications churches and other Christian organiza- senuine as well as a false interest in being that the product shall be disposed cate with any of the stations. The christianity itself. The back seats of to him.

A missionary related this circum- and doorways of the churches and But the one thing upon which the stance. The officials of a village sent chapels entice many a Chinaman, who natives can best depend is the making improved in every possible way. word to him that they desired him to wants to know why the missionary is of pol. The tare grown in Kona is the establish a church in their midst, and teaching, and what it is that the is best of any in the islands and what is would receive him with all the village telling. The result is already a large more there are splendid opportunities honors. A specially ornamented sedan and rapid increase of church adher for extending its cultivation. The dry chair was sent, and a delegation of Chi-ents, who are genuinely interested in land or royal taro is grown here in the

Chinese of the country roundabout, der the influence of the Christian contract.

SLEEK STRANGER WANTS TO CHANGE CONFEDERATE BILL

Two sleek individuals who have tried to work the Confederate bill scheme off | give me for it?" on some of Honolulu's citizens have run up against the wrong class of men. he saw it was a \$100/bill in Confederate The police are now looking out for the currency, which took a wheelbarrowpair who tried to pass a Confederate load in 1862 to buy as much as a \$5 note on broker P. H. Burnette vester- United States greenback. day, and as they have a good description of the men, the latter are at least likely to have an interview soon with High Sheriff Brown.

Yesterday forenoon Mr. Burnette was approached by a elightly-built, well dressed man, wearing a straw hat and ight suit of clothes. His hah has a tendency to curi thickly about his collar. The stranger appeared to be worried and hesitatingly said, in introduction of himself to Burnette, that he was sorry to have found the banks closed. Burnette's office is close to Bishop's bank. Burnette asked what was the matter and the stranger, showing a bill which looked like a \$100 greenback, re-

plied: "I had forgotten that it was a holiday and am trying to get a bill changed. Have you got change for a \$100

Burnette broked at it casualir, saw it was for SIV ar ' told the stranger

"But may be I can get it changed for you statte be in and he started off towards Bishor's bank. Before he had mone far the stranger came up to him man, and said, quickir

"Oh, never mind, how much will you

Suspicion crossed Burnette's mind at once and on inspecting the bill closely

The stranger recovered the bill and hurried away. He was joined near the corner of Fort and Merchant streets by another individual who had been standing on the opposite side of the street during the conversation. This accomplice were a derby hat, black coat and white trousers.

Two smooth Confederate bill operators have been reported in the rest month or so from Salt Lake City, Ogden, Butte and Seattle. The men appear to be strangers, recently arrived.

Last night's files show that the war correspondents were still out of the war on the 13th. They were all writing from Japanese cities or from Chefoo, an inference easily drawn from the nature of their specials.

The proposed county government mass meeting will be notable for the absence of the men who pay most of the taxes.

be the more likely it is that they are beir.

KAILUA, Feb. 19.-Kons is the home of the small farmer. It is also the most prosperous district of any visited by Governor Carter on his tour of Hewall. Not only does the small farmer. live well in the two Konas but he is making money at the same time.

From Hookens to Kallus there is a string of farms. Coffee, pineapples, and taro are the chief products of Kona and there are but few acres of unproductive land in the entire dis-

Kona is in a higher state of cultivation than any other section of Hawaif, and the land is not given over to sugar cane sither, excepting the acres under the control of the Kona Sugar and miles of barren land, with houses to be found only at rere intervals. In Kona there is on an average one or two houses for every mile of country, and each home is surrounded by well tilled acres. Little communities have ernor believes that the money is not as well as on the coast and what is more the natives are prosperous and contented and good Republicans as Coffee is of course the principal prod-

uct of the district and the men who are behind the industry are making money at it and extending their holdings. Bruner is the leading coffee man of the district although the Hinds and islature. Wallace have large acreages in coffee. Mr. Bruner says there is money in coffee and he is doing all he can to extend the area under cultivation. Last year he made a good many thousands of dollars and he expects to do even better this year. He has already shinped about seven thousand bags of the Kona product and expects to ship double that amount before the season closes. The coffee fields stretch in snowy

whiteness through miles of Kona. Much of it is now in blossom while thousands of acres are now being picked and cleaned and made ready for market. At Napoopoo, John Gaspar has a collee mill, and has about twenty-five girls and women at work cleaning the product. He also takes care of Bruner's coffee and the Captain Cook brand has a wide reputation on the mainland. Mr. Bruner says that there is money in coffee at twelve cents a pound and the ruling price is somewhat higher now that there is a report of failure in the Brazil fields. Where some years ago the coffee was allowed to run wild the lands are now. being leased by natives and Japanese, who pick the coffee and sell it to Bruner. Bruner pays them a good price and both picker and middleman are making a handsome profit.

Then there is the pineapple. Hundreds of acres are being planted in the apples will be the coming industry of the district. Bruner recognizes the posland is being prepared for them. Coffee couraging the policy of farming out Now all this interest in commercial land to natives and Japanese for the locate at Lahains, the central station

Kons district and it far surpasses any other variety in quality. Much more an opening for work in this village, tects the Chinese Christians and opens taro is raised than is sold but there is But he knew that a public reception the way for missionary assistance, in talk now of forming a company for purwith all its ceremonies would be en- times, of palpable injustice, has ting the paist on the Honoluin market tirely misunderstood by the ignorant brought a host of sincere inquirers un and also of taking up the Kalaupapa

> The natives can raise enough taro to supply all the islands and Governor. Carter was much interested in a scheme for marketing the product in Hanolu'n Another thing is that the plant can be grown successfully in the same fields with the coffee, and in this way sufficient taro can be raised to pay the cotire cost of the coffee crop.

Oranges, sweet potatoes and small crops also grow successfully in the Konas and efforts are now being made to get more land to be divided up into homesteads. Small farming is a sucess in the Konas whether it is or is not in any other section of the islands. Franz Buchoitz has a place here also where he raises everything under the sun and he told Secretary Atkinson that there were endless opportunities here for the American farmer.

It is in Kona also that Mr. Edwards is carrying on his experiment with the vanilla bean. He has planted thousands of cuttings and nearly all of them are doing well. Gov. Carter and party visited the place on Monday and were shown over the plantation by Mr. Edwards. The plants are in blomorn tow and Edwards is expecting a handsome profit from his venture. Another similar experiment is being conducted near Bruner's place and at both elevations the plants do well. Mr. Edwards imported about 11,000 plants from Fifi and slthough many were lost in transportation he has sufficient to carry on his experiment successfully. The plants She has not been docked for more than are trained on the tipiant, it baying been found necessary to give them barnacles on the hull, some of which morne sort of support.

"Who got the house?" is a question which the Grand Jury ought to take The house, which was the largest one in Kalihi camp, is still standing, The quieter the Japanese appear to just in quite a different locality. An ex-official is said to be paying taxes on it.

Wireless Again is in Working Order.

Governor Carter is considering the advisability of holding up the wireless subsidy until the system is again in working order. While the Government was on Hawaii he attempted to make Co. In other districts there are miles dally tests of the wireless system and for three weeks found that it was not in commission. The Inter-Island Telegraph Co. draws a subsidy of \$1,000 per month from the Territory and the Gevspreng up everywhere, in the interior being earned as long as the system. cannot be used. The difficulty is, however, that the law passed by the legislature given the Governor no control over the corporation, and the conditions having once been compiled with the Territory has nothing to do but carry out the contract made by the les-

> Yesterday the wireless was opened again to Lahaina and by today it is expected that Hawaii will also be again in communication with Oahu. The failure of the wireless to work while the Governor wasfon Hawaii, it is claimed was not due to any defects in the system but to the storm which carried off the top masts of the poles on Kausi Maul and Hawaii. Manager Cross is on Mani at present and he yesterday succeeded in reestablishing communication between Lahains and Honoinia To do this it was necessary to bring the pole which had been located on Lanat to Labaina and Install it there.

The plant recently installed at Puake for transmission of messages direct to Barber's Point has been found to work satisfactorily, and as soon as a similar station can be installed here Hawaii and Oahu will be in direct communication "L do not believe that the wireless

can be blamed for the fallure of the system to work during the past three weeks," said R. H. Trent of the Inter-Island Telegraph Co. yesterday. "The storm, which carried away the topluscious fruit and it is the opinion of masts from several of our stations demany of the Kona people that pine- stroyed the efficienty of the system and caused the company a heavy loss. Resibilities of the future and is just now pairs are being made now and the Mad completing a fine plant which has all line was opened today. While the systhe latest improvements and which is tem is still in an experimental stage capable of expanding sufficiently to cun it has been greatly improved lately, and thousands of pines every day and to but for the heavy storm would be worswill be open for business before the ing perfectly how. The subsidy pais present pineapple erop is ready for har- by the government has been put intevesting and Bruner will can both the improvements of the service and if the me say, that, in front of the great fruit and the core as well. The Harows of cells of the University, or Cole wallans are going into the cultivation of have to be abandoned entirely.

> To facilitate the reopening of the sys J. Cross, the manager and expert, is to efficiency of the operators is also being The subsidy granted by the legisla-

ture to the Inter-Island Telegraph Co. of \$24,000 was passed in such a way as to leave no check in the hands of the government. The company was simply to reduce the price of messages, establish communication with Kausi and in build a land line from Mahukons Hilo. All these conditions have been complied with and the work approved by Supt. Holloway. The January andsidy has not been paid and probably some understanding will be reached before the warrant is turned over to the

FORE-TOPMAST SLIPPED DOWN

Flying the flag of Chili the ship Othello arrived in port last evening about 7:30 o'clock and anchored in the stream. The vessel brings 2100 tons of nitrates for the Hawaiian Fertilizer Works.

Captain Waldbuhm reports that the entire voyage was one continued passage of fair weather. In nineteen voyages which he has taken from the nitrate section to Paget Sound ports. he says he never experienced such continual fair weather as on this voyage. There were no accidents to the men. During the trip the foretopmast slipped down a short distance. This was stayed up with chains, however, and was able to carry sail. The mast wiff be righted while the vessel is in port. The crew of the Othello consists mainly of Chillans together with an American and an Austrian. The Othello was formerly a British vessel. two years and has an accumulation of Captain Waldbuhm says are bigger than his head.

It will perhaps not escape notice in those countries which threaten England that a large United States flore. is moving about in the Orient under orders to "observe the operations of the powers."

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FMERAPION NO. 2 for impurity of the blood, mustry prapies, apots, blotches, pains and swalling administrative print, recursation have been point and swalling administrative print. The uncertainty and swalling administrative for the test of the destruction of sufference from the whole with the first proparation purifies the backs as from through the blood, and thoroughly present all princessus matter from the body.

DARRAPION NO. S for exhaustion, sleep-man, and all districting consequences of magnetic property is restoring strength and vapor to be seen and every everyork. An. It possesses these metering from the scenarios influences of many vanishmen or held, unhandly climates.

PRESIDE PLON is made by the principal and vapor to be supplied and increased the welds of the three members in property date which of the three members is property and the subject of the three members is property, and the subject of the three members is property and the subject of the three members is property and the subject of the three members is property and the subject of the three members is property.

(Continued from Page 2.)

furniture usual in such houses, where they are kept in readiness for the dead. We filled two of the big black boxes with straw and tucked ourselves away in blankets for a night of sound sleep Early next morning, noting a hilly cape with a signal tower on it, which jutted into the bay from the mainland, a mile distant, and rightly thinking that one could see the enemy's fleet from that point of vantage much as a spectator in the loft of a theatre looks down upon the stage, Mr. Cowen and I started there on foot. The road we traversed, a broad, unsheltered, milltary highway, ran parallel to a levee which kept back the waters of the bay from tidelands and was in plain sight from the decks of the enemy's men-ofwar. As we neared a little group of Japanese coolles leading mules, a gunboat lying 500 yards from the shore, bow on, fired a shell at the little procession. The missile struck the road just ahead and exploded. For a moment the air seemed full of jumping mules. No one was hurt, but the mules vanished, at high speed, into a neighboring ravine.

As we approached the hill our interreter pointed to fifty or sixty Japanese infantrymen who were crouching behind a section of the levee. They seemed to be hiding from the Chinese gunboat, of light draft, but heavily armed, which was still making itself inquisitive. We started towards the levee. When near it the officer in command of the troops ordered us to lie down. This we did not care to do and, hurry ing on, we loined the line. By that time the gunboat was so near that one could hear the gabble of Chinese voices on her deck.

A low order brought the troops to their feet, and to my astonishment they fired a volley point blank at the Chinaman. A sharp hiss and a smashing sound close by told of a shell in return. Up sprang the nimble Japs and they poured in a second volley. By that time the gunboat, her steam pipe purfling nervously, had worn around, her Gatling guns playing on the levee, doing no harm, but bringing a curious sensation to the roots of one's hair. However, the victory was with the Japanese, who, when the gunboat steamed away, began cleaning their rifles as if after target practice. There was no cheering or congratulations; hardly a loud word. It seemed nothing to them that they had fought a steel protected gunboat with rifles and driven the formidable craft away. Afterward we learned that the position they had held was mined with dynamite.

This interesting skirmish over, our little party started up the hill, pressing through a deserted arsenal and entering what had been the home of Colonel Theodore Schnell, a German artillerist in the Chinese service. The house had been looted and its European furnishings were ruined. We were after food and found a can of mouldy raising which served our appetites for that day, but I also took along a child's Chinese geography that lay in a pile of lebris. It was a lucky find, as will presently appear.

At the crest of the hill the panorama vas absorbing, but we did not stay long to see it. Close by were Ting's wickedlooking warships, what was left of the Chinese Imperial navy; beyond were the fortified shore and acclivities of Liu-Kon-Tau. But in a moment came that ophidian hiss again and we saw a white cloud rise from the sides of the Ting Yuen. We had received the compliments of the day from the Admiral himself and stayed to get no more. by the shell.

On the way back I opened the school geography and out fell a folded paper. Its dull red and terra cotta lithographs harbor. There were the forts, the channels and shallows of the bay, the groups of submarine mines, the defences of Liu-Kon-Tau, with firing distances marked in dotted lines running out to sea-a most invaluable paper to place in the hands of the Japanese Admiral. How came it in the geography? I never learned, but Colonel Schnell probably misiald it there. That night General Sakuma and his chief of staff Japanese torpedo fleet came into the resurrections, but none of them reachharbor through boom and mine field, ed the hidden mortars. Over came sinking the Ting Yuen and several the missiles of the Japanese, raining smaller vessels.

The remaining Chinese land forces held ron withdrew as far as it dared, for the island of Liu-Kon-Tau; the Chinese fleet lay sheltered behind the island ready to help defend the entrances to the bay. Outside the Japanese ships of war kept the blockade, while the mainland, with its captured forts, all but one dismantled and that one having but two available guns, was occupied by the Japanese army. The Chinese island garrison could not get away nor could Ting's fleet escape; neither could the Japanese troops gain an island foothold nor could Ito force the harbor with his heavy ships. The Chinese night be starved out in time; it hardly seemed, if they were alert and had a mind to fight, that they could be destroyed.

But resistance did not last long-Soon after the moon set about 4 o'clock in the morning of February 6th the sleepers in Wei-hai-Wei were roused by a din which seemed to concentrate in a little space of time all the noises of a great and long-continued naval battle. The boom of heavy guns, the whirr of Gatlings, the splintering crash of torpedoes against steel armor, the cloth-tearing sound of musketry, the rells and cries and indescribable flendish noises of combat-these broke in upon the sleep with stunning and bewildering tumult. The sky near Liv-Kon-Tau was streaked with gun-flashes and the white glare of searchlights, but in fifteen minutes all was slight and dark again. Next morning the keel of a Chinese cruiser was to be seen floating in the bay and another cruiser, a gunboat, and a Japanese torpedo boat were ashere or at the bottom. Eight of Ito's torpedo boats had made a deadly visitation, one being disabled and abandoned. It was afterwards told that when the old Chaptee Admiral viewed the wreck he

uttered the one pathetic sentence: Mere we die." The next morning at nearly the same

hour Ito's torpedo boats came into the harbor again, avoiding a Chinese water patrol. In the fight that followed the battleship Ting Yuen was, sunk, the Japanese losing one/torpedo craft as before. But this was not the full aubtraction which the events of that bitter day made in the Chinese naval strength. At 8 o'clock in the morning Admiral Ting's torpedo fleet formed in single file and steamed towards a narrow opening in the boom that crossed the western channel. We thought an attack was to be made on the single Japanese patrol ship visible in the brewing storm outside, but that was not the purpose. Signals to the torpedo boats shone at the masthead of the Chen Yuen, Ting's new flagship, but they were not answered. Then the remnant of the broadside fleet began to fire on the flotilla which was leaving the harbor, not to do battle, but to desert.

The thirteen fugitive boats had scarcely passed the boom when the Japanese patrol vessel, the Yoshina, opened fire. Her consorts were all at anchor in the "Bay of Islands" ten miles distant and it fell to her to meet the thirteen torpedo boats alone. Her speed was 22 knots; theirs, owing to past bad management, 13. With minute accuracy, the Japanese gunners smashed the foremost of the fleeing boats and the rest turned shoreward and were beached, their crews running into the arms of a company of Japanese engineers. In half an hour what was left of China's torped fietills was in Japanese hands.

Two days thereafter the largest remaining cruiser of the fleet, the Ching Yuen, came to grief. She steamed across the lay from the general anchorage, mooring close under the hill vhere, despite our previous adventure with the flagship's shells, the foreign correspondents by this time augmented in number by the arrival of two others—were holding daily vigil. Once in position, starboard turned towards the distant eastern fort, the two guns of which hall been annoying Liu-Kon-Tau, she let fly half a dozen shells. We could hear them shrick and moan like siren whistles and then from the distance, for the fort was six miles away, came back the dull reverberations of their explosive impact. Then a wonderful thing happened. A cloud bulged from the parapet of the fort; the sound of an express train coming towards us at full speed thrilled every straining nerve; and with a splitting, rending thrust, a conical shell entered the ship at the water line, opening a great gap. Boats and sampans were dragging at their topes on the port side and into these the crew tumbled, rowing hastily away. Then the cruiser began to settle at the bow, the stern keel lifted above the surface and the ship slanted easily to the bottom and settled in the mud, her flag still flying. It was the finest shooting of the war and was done by Captain Naruta of the Japanese navy.

Only eight Chinese men-of-war were These, when the cruiser went down, displayed their largest flags at every masthead as if challenging fate itself; and the forts on Liu-Kon-Tau did the same. But defiance was useless, for the end was near. During the week the Japanese artillerymen had been tolling over the hills from Yung Ching bay, dragging mortars. On that very day those small but powerful engines of destruction were plantwestern forts. At the noon hour they opened fire. Ting's decimated squad-ron had gathered near the iron wharf on the south side of the island to take on coal, but when bombs from the masked battery began falling among showed an official map of Wei-hat-Wei them they awoke like a kennel of sleeping hounds. The Chen Yuen, black and menacing, turned bow on towards the abandoned forts, over which the bombs were describing their parabolic curves, and brought four 12inch barbette guns to bear. The remaining gunboats and two cruisers formed and for an hour the tumult raged. From the station bursting among the shattered walls pored over the map, comparing it of the forts, setting fire to the little with their own, with results that hamlets on the slope, crashing horribly showed themselves soon after when the into graveyards and making untimely like so many aerolites upon ships and The military situation was now simple island forts alike. It was a most in its aspects, but difficult to control, unequal fight from which Ting's squadthe moment it came into view from the eastern entrance to the bay Ito's blockading squadron and the two-gun battery on the mainland made it an

easy target. Surrender was near. The next day, February 10th, the commander of the captured Chinese torpedo boats was brought to camp. He talked English and said he was a graduate of Yale, Sai-Ten-Kan by name. This man statand fleet were demoralized. They could get no sleep owing to Ito's steady bombardment and to the torpedo attacks and had been begging Admiral Ting to save their lives. The Admiral had telegraphed to Peking for re-enforcements, but Li Hung Chang had replied that none could be sent. In a few days at most Ting, unable to escape and threatened by mutiny affoat and ashore. would ask for terms.

He asked within twenty-four hours. On the morning of the 11th a gunboat flying a white flag steamed out of the harbor and made its way to the Matsushima-Kan. Admiral Ito's flagship. This letter was delivered, in which Ting referred, under some misapprehensions of origin, to the joint letter of Count Oyama and Admiral Ito sent to him the month before:

"From Admiral Ting to Admiral Ito: I received the letter of suggestions addressed to me by the officer in command at Sasebo, but did not reply because our countries were at war. Now however, having fought resolutely, having had my ships sunk and my men decimated, I am minded to give up the contest and to mak for a committon of hostilities in order to save the lives of my people. I will surrender to Japan the ships of war now in Wel-hal-Wel harbor, together with the Liu-Ron-Tau fortnight's exile.

island forts and the the state of the provided with namely, that the Mude of all persons connected with the aimy and navy Chinese and foreign, be untulused, and that they be allowed to return to their homes. If this be acceded to, the commander, in-chief of the British naval squadron will become guarantor. submit this proposal and shall be glad

to have an early reply. "Ting Zhuchang, Titu of the Pel yang Fleet, 18th day of the 1st month

of the 22nd year of Kwang-ma" The terms granted were generous and chivalric. After the surrender, which Ito required on the day follow ing the officers and men were to be paroled. V. Admirai Ito renewed his invitation to his opponent to visit Japan, but left him free to take any other means of retirement from the war. With the letter went a gift of champagne and food.

Admiral Ting replied, asking a little

more time "to enable the military and naval folk to exchange their, uniforms for traveling garments," which was granted. He also returned the Japanese presents with thanks. Then the old Mandarity, stoutest of all the Chinese combatants, bowed to the customs of his country which compel a beaten officer to kill himself, or take death with all his kindred at the hands of the public executioner. He bade his subordinates farewell and, preceded by village priests and a guard of seamen, walked to a seement of a fort, where lying upon a kang, the monotone of a distant Japanese salute in his cars, he took a lethal draught of oplum. At the same hour and in the same way died the Chinese General, commander of the garrison, and when the Japanese landed upon the island they found both bodies deserted and robbed, awaiting burial at the hands of the enemy.

It was said early in the war that the Japanese were barbarians, but the closing scenes of the Wei-hai-Wei ampaign were as full of consideration for the beaten as the last act at Appomattox. The four thousand troops of Liu-Kon-Tau and the sallors of the leet were landed on the mainland and fed; only enough Japanese soldiers being in sight to care for and direct hem. There were no parades of victors, no exultation, least of all any attempt to deprive the humbled soldiers of the personal property they were taking away. After eating and resting, the army was set in motion towards the city of Chefoo and it marched that day twelve miles to the Japanese outposts. There the tired men threw themselves on the snow, unable to go farther. Save for the troops of the Mikado, they might have frozen, but by building ares, opening houses, lending blankets and the like. the victors kept them alive and started them in the morning to their own

For the higher officers more was done. A captured gunboat was stripped of its armament, provisioned and given to them out of hand with the understanding that they should escort the coffined bodies of the Chinese Admiral and General to Chefoo. High military and naval honors were paid when Ting's funeral cortege moved to the wharf of Liu-Kon-Tau and went on board the ship. Then, as the vessel, with its freight of living and dead, steamed out of the barbor, the flags of Japan were dipped and minute guns were fired. But the example was wasted on the Chinese, for when the body of the brave Admiral fell into the ed in a deep valley behind the ruined hands of the Government that he had western foris. At the noon hour they

when, on the 22nd of February, a transport bound for Japan carried the correspondents out of the eastern channel. Behind were the familiar city walls; to the left were the wrecked mainland forts, the dismounted guns of which were then being blown up; at Llu-Kon-Tau's peak flew the Japanese colors; on the still waters lay the victorious and the captured fleets and forty transports; near by was the United States cruiser Charleston and waron the hill one could see the shells ships of Great Britain, France and Italy. It being Washington's hirthday, the Stars and Stripes, flying above a thousand signal flags, glittered at every masthead; and as the bay of somany sthring memories receded the strains of the American national anthem came back to me full of memories and premonitions of home. The war was over. All that remained was to sign the treaty of peace which Li Hung Chang was soon to negotiate at Shimonoseki with Count Ito, the Premier of Japan.

That was a memorable second meeting. Years before Count Ito had gone to Tientsin to negotiate a treaty of commerce with the great Viceroy. He had but little standing there; he was of the Wojen, a contemptuous name given by the Chinese to all the natives of Japan. . Li Hung Chang, towering in his silken robes above the little man ed that his countrymen on the island in the black trock coat, speered at his requests and turned his back on him in the midst of the audience. I count it one of my most interesting experiences in the Orient that I saw this same, great Chinese statesman, an abject victim of the irony of fate, enter Count Ito's mansion with uncovered head to beg this same little man with the black frock coat to spare China's capital the victorious Kasault which had destroyed its armies and its.

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front of George Washington's birthday, the fist of February might hereafter be a public holiday of Hawaii. It would commemorate the restoration of the Best Climate on Earth after a whole

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Miss Winnifred Bay, of No. 917. Wa ter street, Wichita, Kansas, has passed happily through as experience which illustrates this point! She says:

"In 1901 I began to suffer from considerable disturbance of my health. There was derangement of stomach and bowels, as well as female troubles. My appetite became very feeble. Some days I had no desire for food at all and when I did take any it caused me great discomfort, particularly burning sensations. I also had paintation of the heart and often a sense of being smothered, and I became so nervous couldn't sleep. One doctor thought had heart disease, another consumpion, another a radical disorder of the iver. While I was not confined to my bed. I was so miserable that I realthought I must die.

"After suffering in this way for a year without finding any relief. I read about Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People in a book and got a box and legan to use them. In a week I was better. In six or seven weeks I was well. My liver seemed to be stimulated at once and my complexion cleared up. The burning sensation left my stomach and I could eat nearly verything I wanted. I had no more pain in my abdomen and no more trouble with my heart. My whole avstem appeared to be regulated and the grave fears of the doctors were all banished: I have recovered my strength and electroliness and am able to do my regular daily work and to support myself again. The pllis have done me great good and I believe they would help others equally it they would try them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all druggists, or direct by Dr. Williams, Medicine Company Schnectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box; six boxes for \$2.50, postpaid.

Court Motes.

COMMISSION LOST.

Judge De Bolt gave an oral decision for defendants in the suit of Castle & Lansdale against the executors of the will of the late S. C. Allen. It was a suit for commission on a lard sale. W. L. Whitney appeared for plaintiffs? S. H. Derby, for detendants.

EXECUTIONS.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth has returned the execution in City Mill Co. vs. W. C. Achi as satisfied by the payment of the debt and all charges by defendant. The judgment was for \$927.32. Judge De Bolt has extended the time edoff, Second Lieutenant Ivan Ekinoff, of execution in Scott & Wagner vs. Second Lieutenant L. Kovanko, Chief The last I saw of Wet-hat-Wet was W. C. Achi for one month, under a Engineer Ivan Lakcoff, Assistant En-when, on the 22nd of February, a stigulation that \$400 of the judgment is gineer Ivan Soldatoff. Assistant Ento be paid within that time.

DIVORCE

Annie P. Vida has brought a divorce suit against William C. Vida. They were married at Wailuku on October 12, 1901, and have two sons. The ground of petition is failure to support, Mrs. Vida saying she is obliged to live at her father's home. J. M. Vivas is her attorney.

COURT NOTES. Tong On vs. P. Mahaulu, administra-

tor, is discontinued.
Lee Chu and K. Ai are allowed by Judge Robinson to file a supplemental bill in their partition suit against Isaac blegrams were received at the State De-Noar and Julia Noar.

Defendant's bill of exceptions on motion for a new trial in the case of B. gagements off Chemulpo on the 8th and S. Gregory vs. L. B. Kerr has been filed. Wilder's Steamship Co. vs. W. H. Pain is still on before Judge Gear.

Wants Ca a of Increase of Freights.

Governor Carter has received a ca-Governor Carter has received a ca-blegram from Secretary of War Taft forces, but with no success. The for-requesting information as to the result eign naval vessels, the Minister says, of the application of the coastwine shipping law to Hawaii.

The cablegram was sent by Mr. Buckland to the Governor on Hawaii and is as follows:

"Will you kindly confer with the leading sugar planters and shippers of Honolulu and advise me what, if any, increase in the freight rate has been imposed on the Islands by the application of the coastwise trading laws to traffic between Honolulu and San Francisco and Honolulu and New York."

"TAPT."

Mr. Buckland has requested E. D. Tenney, President of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association to prepare the information for the Governor and it will be forwarded to Washington or cable.

By some ir was thought that the re-

quest might have to do with a favorable consideration of the Chember of Commerce petition to have the shipping laws amended so as to allow forelgn steamers to carry freight and passengers between Honelulu and San Francisco, but this is probably not the case. It is more likely that Secretain Tait desires the information for use in compating Schatter Frye's bill If yesterday had not come directly in to extend the coastwise trade laws to the Philippines over which the Sec-. retary of War has direct control. It is claimed that by reason of the limiting of shipping between Hawali and the mainland to American-bottomed jury of that early has found that there shipa, freights have been greatly in- is no cause for action, as eigens cannot

Fresh Vegetable Seeds

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FORT STREET.

RUSSIANS MADE GALLANT FIGHT AGAINST GREAT ODDS

TOKIO, Feb. 11.—Later accounts of

the engagement with the Variag and Korutz at Chemulpo indicate the Rusians made a brave fight against an immensely superior force. The engagement was watched by thousands of persons on shore, who had gathered in anticipation of a collision. The American gunboat Vicksburg, the British cruiser Talbot, the French cruiser Pascal and the Italian cruiser Elba also witnessed the engagement, and saluted the victorious flag. The Korutz was severely overmatched. Broadsides from the Japanese vessels raked her continuously until she sank. Many of her crew were killed by shells or drowned. Those of the survivors who swam ashore were captured by Japanese soldiers. As the cruiser Variag was steaming out of the harbor she was met by a hail of shells, and her mast speedily fell. Her crew fought with desperate energy for several hours. After she had taken refuge among the Polynesian islands her captain ordered the crew to save themselves, and then himself blew up his ship.

About 200 of the crew of 570 were killed or drowned. The Variag's officers were: Captain Vladimir Behr, Lieu-tenant - Commander Ivan Kraft, Licutenant Dolgoborodoff, Lieu-tenant Masinoff, Lieutenant Vasiliesse, Lieutenant Ivan Richter, Lieutenant Vladimir Postilenkoff, Lieutenant Svergineer Vladimir Rodin, Chief Surgeon August Zoot and Assistant Surgeon S. Tuté

HONGKONG, Feb. 11.—Sir Cyprilan Bridge, the British Admiral in command of this station, says the British cruiser Talbot, the Italian cruiser Elba and the French cruiser Pascal have on board at Chemulpo the crews of the destroyed Russian ships, the Variag and Korutz. The Falbot has 150 of them, many wounded. Admiral Bridge has ordered: that the wounded Russians shall not, unless they so desire, be handed over to the Japanese WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-Two ca-

partment from Minister Allen, dated Seoul, both referring to the naval en-9th. In his first dispatch the Minister reports the arrival of twenty-one Japanese naval vessels at Chemulpo on the afternoon of the 0th. Two Russian naval vessels, the Variag and Korutz, were in Chemulpo harbor, and attemptwere generally leaving the harbor. There was a report that the Japanese naval vessels had captured transports off Makpo on the 9th.

The second dispatch says:

"A running naval engagement took place at Chemulpo harbor about noon. The Variag and the Korutz again attempted to escape, but failed. Variag was injured. On their return the Japanese naval vessels announced officially that tuey would attack the place at 4 p. m. At the latter hour the Korutz blew up and sank. She was a slow vessel, which made it difficult for her to escape. The Japanese naval vessels attacked the variag from the outside harbor until she sank. Twenty-five hundred Japanese troops are in Seoul,"

DEAF MUTE BECOMES "PH. D."

For the first time in the history of German universities a deaf mute has succeeded in obtaining a doctor's degree. Dr. Walter Kuntze, on whom the University of Leipsic has conferred a Ph. D., is a comparatively young man. His thesis for the degree is regarded as one of the best in recent Years.

In a case brought at Havery D. Mees. to declare the election of Maxim Wind the billion be diested to a gain and was, therefore, guilty of bribery within the meaning of the law the grand be held to be a valuable consideration.

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going greating to the Maul News . The Kamebameha Schools when draw-

SCHOOL CHILDREN PREFER OLD STANDARD STUDIES

President Griffiths of Oahu College Has Secured Data From Honolulu Schools Showing Tendency for Arithmetic, Language and Geography.

because they did not like it; a large

because the insects make her tremble.

Weaving is 'hard and funny." One girl

The first meeting of the season of the ing conclusions from the tabulations. Mothers' and Teachers' club held yes. The favorite subjects are Arithmetic, terday afternoon at the Y. W. C. A. Language, Geography. The most unrooms, was largely attended and the Popular are Drawing, Music, Manual program was unusually interesting. The Training with Nature Study a close principal topic on the program was a fourth. You see at once that the paper on "Preferences of Children in popular subjects include only the old

a recitation by Miss Crosette. The concluding number was a piano solo by both amusing and illuminating. Many,
Mrs. Roy Lyon, whose skillful playing of course, said that they disliked it. evoked hearty applause.

President Griffiths, paper dealt with percentage—though not so large as I statistics from nearly every school in had anticipated—gave the stock rea-Honolulu bearing on the likes and dis sons of too hard or too difficult or not likes of children for certain studies. The interesting. One Hawatian shows data given indicated that the old stand characteristic political aspiration in ard studies, such as arithmetic, language saying: 'If I study Language hard, I and geography had much more of a might become president." hold upon them than music, drawing and manual training, which Mr. Grif-fifths characterized as belonging to modern culture study. His address, in part was as follows:

THE PREFERENCES OF CHIL-

did not like history because she had had what they are having now and it DREN IN THEIR STUDIES. is too much work to have something I have known of two or three inves-tigations of this subject in which the new; shother says that history takes too much thinking to tell in her own child is given an opportunity to exwords. One impatient girl says she has press his likes and dislikes. All of the efforts have been made with pracno good reason for disliking sewing but she just hates it. A little eleventically the same idea in view. It year old "knows how to sew now." Boys find is distasteful. One rash are prepared to insure risks against recipient of our attentions in his in-fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the nost favorable terms. For particulars bill of fare, at least in carrier has seems that, since the child is to be the youth does not want to do it because It is not useful to boys, and another's pride is hurt "because girls sew." One bill of fare, at least in saying how much he is to consume of each item. girl, who evidently plans to be a "lady" thinks it is "the least important sub-While we realize that what a child ject." There is a wailing chorus of chooses to eat is not always the best boys and girls who do not like it befor him, we are also familiar with the cause the needle sticks in their fingers. fact that his desires and appetites are There is a strong utilitarian element the result of well defined inward and the reason that "it will help in wants. What he selects to satisfy the my business" often appears. One forecravings of his inner soul may not be sighted youth prefers language because the best possible food for the purpose he might some day be in an office where However, when we recognize that it would be useful. Working in the there is a physical law which governs garden has many enemies. The conhis yearnings and seek to see that the trariness of human nature is amply it law is fulfilled judiciously we are recoglustrated; one does not want gardening nizing in the supply to the hody the because he has to plant potatoes and need which is just as evident to the work in the garden at home; another mind, It takes skill and experience does not like it because he will never to read aright the physical needs of the child. It takes greater skill and have to work in a garden. But the prevailing reason is that it gets their more astute experience to measure the necessities for development of that hands dirty. 'I do not like to work in the garden when it is hot" sugfrail and mysterious thing, the human gested Chas. Dudley Warner's patent mind. His diet should not be too walking umbrella for use when hoeing varied and yet it should have variety; in the garden. Physiology has some admirers. One girl would like to know he should not be fed with too much of one kind and there is danger in a what's the matter with her when she isn't well inside. A Chinese boy, in a has told us what he must have. We paper embellished with pictures of two pugilistic looking gentlemen, says that decide on the one hand what he ought. he likes physiology because if teaches to have and on the other what he him how to get stout and be a "boxer" ought not to have. There is as cerand an aspiring Hawaiian lad likes tain relation between the mind of the child and the studies as there is bephysiology because it teaches him to be Lat like Paul Isenberg and Cunha. tween the body and his food. With Music has about an equal number of food of almost any kind a body will enemies in all grades. Its friends are

lectual life. And as we should be taught

by the demands of the body what food

to insist on, so by study we should be

able to get at least some hints on an

intellectual fare that will be both ac-

ceptable and nutritions. This is the

more important for with the proper

subjects, properly taught, not a little

of that aversion between boys and

books is removed. To see and under-

stand the reaction between the mind

and the study is to have the firm base

upon which we can rear a solid and

beautiful superstructure. It is equal-

ly important whether we are seeking

the development through opposing a

child's interests and desires or through

following them. In the state of un-rest in which all things educational

now are, it would seem wise to ap-

proach the subject of courses, elective

and prescribed, from the point of view of the child. His stitude towards a

subject may not dispose of it finally

but it may have some practical bear-

ings which ought not to be neglected.

In making this present study, I have

used four questions, 1. Which school study do you like best? 2. Why? 3.

Which school study do you like least?

4. Why? These questions were sent

trict of Honolulu and to three private

schools Kamehameha Girls, Kameha-

meha Boys, and Punshon Preparatory.

with the request that they be given to

all the children in the grades between

the sake of uniformity; a list of twelve

subjects was given-Reading, Spelling,

Language, Writing, Numbers, Geog-

raphy, History, Physiology, Drawing,

Music, Manual Training, and Nature

Study. From these schools answers

were received from all the private schools and from five out of nineteen

public schools. As this number in-

cludes all but one of the larger schools,

and as very few of the remaining.

schools have children above the third

grade, the proportion of children rep-

resented is much larger than the pro-

portion of schools answering would in-

dicate. While I should have been bet-

ter pleased to have had a larger base

upon which to form conclusions, I have

used the replies that came and have

found them suggestive of two or three

trends or influences: I do not put it

more strongly for I know that defi-

inite conclusions cannot be drame from

one such investigation in a limited

Arid or even from a hungred, Much

ក់រី កាយកុម្ភក កែលមួយប៉ុន្ត បង្ហាញ ដែល កាលលាគក សុវិ

etuan in eximmen in an investmention.

enemies in all grades. Its friends are phatic, In addition to the vast throng who do not like singing because they can not sing or because it is hard, there

A SILLY SAYING.

"It is a common but silly opinion prevailing among a certain class of people that the worse a remedy tastes, smells or hurts, the more efficacious it is." So says a well-known English physician. He further adds: For example, let us consider cod liver oil. As it is extracted from the fish this oil is so offensive to the teste and smell that many cannot use it at all, no matter how badly they need it. Yet cod liver oil is one of the most valuable drugs in the world and it is the greatest pity that we have not thus far been able to free it from those peculiarities which so seriously interfere with its usefulness." . This was written years ago; the work of civilizing and redeeming it has since been triumphantly accomplished; and as a leading ingredient in the remedy called WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION the oil retains all its wonderful curative properties with no bad smell or taste whatever. It is paistable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry: creating a medicine of unequaled power for the diseases most prevalent and fatal among men, women and children. There is no other remedy to compare with it. It increastomach and in Blood Impurities, Threat and Lung Troubles, Nervous Despersis and Scrotulous Affections, it gives quick and certain relief and cure. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of ' anada, save: "I shall continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." Has all the virtues of cod liver oil, none of its faults.

You may trost it fully; it cannot

disappoint you. At all chemists,

if not a musical, chord. One says he does not like to sing because every body sings; another because "it is notes and staff"; snother has the weste of good time uppermost in his mind when he says that he dislikes it because you see some people stay at home all day playing music and earning nothing; one does not like to write "sofa"—which being interpreted means Sol Fa if the Tonio Sol Fd system; many find abhorrence in changing Solfa into staff. One says it's "not fond of us" and another that it is the worst thing in the world." Among those with Hawaiian blood, whose musical propensities and accomplishments have long been a matter of comment, music is next to drawing the most popular subject. But the Japanese who have thirty-five per cent who dislike singing seem to have the greatest national aversion to music. In conclusion, a few generalizations

MANUAL SELECT PERSONAL PROPERTY.

may be drawn: L. The favorite studies are the long

their Studies presented by President standbys and that the newer subjects established old-fashloned ones: Number of Oaku College.

Griffiths of Oaku College.

A speak trio by Mrs. Hibberdine, Miss might have interest as well as drill, three of the recently added subjects of the meeting, and this was followed by the meeting and the me drawing, it would seem that the intrinsic merit of the subject or the

method of teaching is at fault. 4. The reports from reading show that our upper grade teaching of it is less effective than that of the lower grades in that in the upper grades the interest is not appealed to through the content as successfully as through the mechanics in the lower grades.

5. Young children like concreteness and definiteness both in instruction "Language is the base of life of every and in amount of work required of human soul," says a Chinese boy. A nervous girl does not like nature study

6. As we all know, the utilitarian side of education appeals to children. The remarkable popularity of language espong the non-Teutopic races amply bears this out especially when reen-forced by their often repeated reasons of desiring to learn it because it will help them.

7. The native fondness for music seems to be for the ukulele kind with

no accompaniment of labor. 8. From these statistics, it appears that there is a sharp line of demarcation between the Teutonic children and those of foreign extraction in their respective attitudes towards language When an average preference of twenty per cent, favoring this subject, appears among the children whose native tongue is in most cases not even a kindred one, and when on the other side twenty-one per cent of the children from our English speaking homes cor dially dislike it, we need to give the situation more than passing considera

When every thing has been said, in the face of the statistics, all are united in believing the enrichment of the course to include some thing more than the old "Trillium" is desirable. That enrichment should not be the mere addition of subjects to a list-an enrichment in name only; it should mean an infusion of a vitalizing force into the old and the new subjects so that they are made to appear and actually to be of real interest and of unquestionable value. That can only be done through an animated and interested teacher who, with sympathy and patience, knowledge and facts, leads the child along the paths of reason.

SCHOOL TEACHERS MOYED AROUND

An executive session of the Board of live; with intellectual manns, poor and mostly in the third and fourth grades. Education was held yesterday mornindifferent, there is always some intel-Among these the expressions are emission as a complete from the ing, to consider a complaint from the head of an institution. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter and report.

> Superintendent A. T. Atkinson made report on his visit to Lahaina and Walluku, of which the Advertiser has already given the particulars. Besides the Superintendent there were present Mes. E. W. Jordan, Mrs. W. W. Hall, Dr. W. D. Alexander, H. M. von Holt, and A. B. Wood, Commis-sioners, and Dr. C. T. Rodgers, secre-

Designations of teachers were made as follows:

J. N. Rell from Kahnku to Honouliuli, in place of Mr. Wishard, and Miss Augusta Bruce from Honouliuli to Kahuku, Mrs. J. N. Bell taking her place.

Miss Mary France from Walpahu to Kalulani school, Honolulu, in place of Mrs. Bell. Miss Adeline France to Waipahu.

Miss Mabel Wilcox to Linue, Kausi, in place of Miss Susie Akamuhou, died. Mrs. Rawena Kaulili, to Koolau school, Hanalel, Kauai.

Miss Matilda Napaipai to Honokowai, Lahains, in place of W. Kalua-kini, resigned.

Miss Susie Aki to Mahukona, Hawall, in place of Mrs. Amy Irish, resigned. D. P. Halesman to Kalson, North

Kona Miss Mary Rasmussen resigned from Waimanalo school and left for the Coast on account of her mother's ill-

Miss Etta Loebenstein resigned from Papaikon, Hawail.

C. M. COOKE WILL

Charles M. Cooke has been appointed vice president for Hawaii on the advisory board of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Joseph B. Atherton, who was the first to hold the position. Announcement of Mr. Cooke's appointment was received in last mail by Jas. Gordon Spencer, secretary of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, this body having made the nomination.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM IN one of the best and most effective liniments on the market for the cure of sprains, bruises and rheumatic pains. This is the universal verdict of all who have tried it. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Ha-



Prevented by Warm Shampoos of Cuticura Soap, followed by light dressings of Curicura, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair. clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of Curicuma Soar, to cleanse the akin of errors and scales and soften Considered quitele, Curicuma Chatmens, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflamma.

How, and soothe and heal, and Curicuma Resources, to cool and cleanse the blood. Single Ser is often sufficient to care the severest humour, when all other remedies fall.

Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: B. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. Bo. African
Depot: Lerson LTD., Cape Town, Natal, Port Ellz., both. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and
Hair," post free, Portize Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENEINE,

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was unfoutedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and re repeated to wy it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITH-OUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when axhausted. Is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARS—HOEA

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as CHARM; one dose generally sufficient. Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Stall, Calcusts, States: Two does constituted me of diarrhoes."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true pallative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPST, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense Sale of this Remedy has given

rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles. Is 144, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Limited, London.

Bible Normal Class.

The Sunday morning class in the Honolulu Bible Training School grows in the rain. The first Sunday 19 pupils registered and last Sunday 21 more were added. The limit will soon be reached. It is held from 9:45 to 10:45 at Kawalahao church. The Saturday night class at the Y. M. C. A. will probably start next week.

Invitation Came Late.

ry Jas Gordon Spe Chamber of Commerce is in receipt of an invitation to a representative of that body to attend the opening of the new building of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce on Friday, February 12. The date was past nearly a week before the bid was received.

Different

Lots of Claims Like This, But so Different—Local Proof is What Honolulu People Want.

There are a great many of them. Every paper has its share. Statements hard to believe, harder to

Statements from far-away places. What people say in Florida. Public expressions from California. Offtimes good endorsement there. But of little service here at home. Honolulu people want local proof. The sayings of neighbors, friends and citizens. Home indorsement counts.

It disarms the skeptic; is beyond dis-

This is the backing that stands behind every box of Doan's Kidney Pills. Here is a case of it: Mr. Cyrus S. Edison of Kapiciani

Park, this city, says: "I am at present, a teamster and came to the Islands fifteen years ago. Previous to that I drove a stage coach in the United States. These occupations necessitating my being out at all seasons were no doubt the cause of my kidney disorder. I had the ordinary symptoms of this complaint, and resorted to a host of things to cure it. All of them failed to do so, however, and when I had al-REPRESENT HAWAII most given up hope I heard about Doan's Backache Eidney Pills and got some at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did indeed relieve me and I am quite satisfied with the benefit they taken charge of the Raymond ranch have been to me."

Donn's Backsche Kidney Pills are for UP. agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Fraud Suit Thrown Out.

Judge Robinson sustained the demurrers in the suit of Kailua against the trustees, heirs and grantees of the late James Campbell for the cancellation of a deed on account of alleged fraud and force, and dismissed the ball. J. P. Ball for plaintiff noted an excep-tion. A. A. Wilder and J. A. Magoon appeared for respondents. The raing of the court denies leave to amend the complaint. This is one of the "per-sonal injury" cases advertised as a spe-

LIQUOR LAW QUESTION. The Royal Hawaiian Hotel Co., Ltd.

has appealed from District Magistrate Dickey's judgment for defendant in a suit brought by it to recover \$212.05 from H. B. Gehr. The amount was a balance on account for meals and liquors at the hotel, which was admitted as correct by defendant. As part of the evidence consisted of wine cards signed at the hotel ar, the District Magistrate threw out the claim on the ground that retail liquor bills are not recoverable under the law.

SHERIFF ANDREWS TO BE REMOVED

Governor Carter is looking about for a successor to Sheriff Lorrin A. Andrews of the island of Hawali. As a result of the complaints made to him while on Hawaii, the Governor has concluded in the interests of harmony. that the government service would be improved without Andrews as a disturbing factor. One of the reasons for the removal is the complaint that Andrews used prisoners and police for private purposes, namely the garbage service which he conducted in Hila.

Andrews, on the other hand, claims that he never made any money on the contract and was simply carrying E on for the sanitary improvement of Hilo, and with the sanction of the High Sheriff.

H. S. Overend, a former deputy sheriff under Andrews, came down on the Kinau Saturday and is after the job, but he will not be appointed. The governor is anxious to have Paul Janrett accept the position, and it will be offered to him. Jarrett has recently on Maul, and is not willing to give it

W. A. Fetter, Captain of the M. C. sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per W. A. Fetter, Captain of the M. G. box (six boxes \$1.50). Mailed by the H., at Hilo, has been endorsed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale local Republican organization for the office of deputy sheriff.

CALL VICEROY PARLOR FIGHTER

strongly condemn Admiral Alexieffs a drawing-room commander and parlor fighter, and say that General Kuropatkin, the veteran of Pievna and organizer of all of Skoheleff's expeditions, is the only man in Russia capable of of-i amount to a national disaster.

CHEEFOO, Peb. 12.-Russian officers; fering successful resistance to the enwho reached this port on the Columbia ergetic daring of the well-armed Japances. They further state that public indignation in St. Petersburg over the lack of foresight. They pronounce him Port Arthur disaster is certain to be violent. Admiral Alexieff is nicknames "the Grand Duke's net."

Russian officials say that the losses already indicted on the Cmr's fact



BIG LINER DAKOTA HAS BEEN LAUNCHED

GROTON, (Conn.), Feb. 6.—The steamship Dakota, for the Great Northern Steamship Company, was successfully lannched today from the yards of the Eastern Shipbuilding Company.

The Dakota, like her sister ship, the Minnesota, which was launched at the Eastern Shipbuilding Company's yards m. April, 1903, is of the largest type of United States. These two are the States. They will be used for the Pamade trade. The dimensions are 630 feet lever all; 73 feet 6 inches breadth; 56 feet molded depth; 33 feet draft and gross tonnage 22,000. Triple expansion esgines of 11,000 horse power driving

pany, the contract price for each ves-sel being \$2,500,000. In June of that year work was commenced on perma-sent ways. The keels were laid in September. The vessels were designed by William A. Fairburn, the marine architect of the Suipbuilding Comany, embracing the ideas of James J. president of the Great Northern Railway Company. It is estimated that the Minnesota will be ready for r sea trial next July and the Dakota

EURIMBLA MAY CALL AT PORT

The steamer Eurimbia, now in the Australian coasting trade, may pass through Honolulu en route to Victoria, B. C., in a few weeks. Two of the passengers on the Aorangi, which passed through here last week en route to Sydney, were G. McGregor and Cap-let. buin Whidden. They have gone to inspect the vessel, and if she is found to he a proper kind for the Puget Sound waters, she will be purchased and sent the Canadian port.

The Eurimbia is a vessel which plies in the Australian coasting trade, running north and south from Brisbane. Mer owners have offered her for sale **leckuse** of the trade in which she is eperated having outgrown proportionally the size of the ship, and they are NEW YORK EDITOR HEAVY WARSHIPS much larger craft. She is an oceansping steamer with little superstrucwire and her lines are very similar to more of the Princess May of the C. P. R. line, although she is not so large as that vessel. Her speed is given as thirten knots an hour. She is a vessel of 1855 tons, 214 feet in length, 81 feet in heam and 19 feet depth of hold.

Shipping Motes.

The Rosecrans did not get away for Tilo yesterday as expected. She will probably sail for that port this morn--

Purser Birmingham of the Lehus reports that the Keawapapu wharf on Melokai, recently built, was washed zway last week.

ARRIVED.

Sunday, Feb. 21. Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Nawillwill, 8:45 a. m., with 5000 bags sugar, a packages sundries.

Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, from Homokes 10:45 a. m., with 6904 bags suear, 1 empty carboy, 2 crates oil: 1 peckage merchandise, 2 trunks. Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Kahu-

ri Ban. Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Elecia 6:15 a.m., with 4500 bags su-ZAF.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived. Per stmr. Mikahala, from Nawillwill, Feb. 21.-C. P. Morse, T. Kimishims, Mr. Sekomoto, D. B. Murdock, Chang Sim, Hee Dock, Mr. Ionska, Rev. S. H. Hong, and 21 deck.

Per stmr. Claudine, from Kahului Feb. 21.-S. T. Alexander, C. M. Cooke Ir., J. E. Miller, E. Moller and wife, E. Decker, T. Jenkins, Dr. Y. S. Sun and boy, S. E. Kellinoi, Ah Lung, M. I: Martins, Mrs. J. H. Painter, Miss Alexander: Miss Wemple, C. Kaiser, E. M. Vetlesen, D. Kekuewa, E. K. Dryauchelle.

ARRIVED.

Am. bkt, Chehalis, Simpson, 50 days mom Newcastle, at \$129 s. m.

Chillan ship Othelfo, Waldbuhm, From Nitrate Ports, at 7:30 p. m., 64 ders out.

DEPARTED.

Monday, Feb. 22. Firmer. Re Au Hou, Tullett, for Kames, Anahola, Kilausa, Kalihiwai and Manalel, at 5 A m.

Simi. Walaicale, Pilit, for Bicele and

FISHING FOR MULLET ALONG WAIKIKI SHORE

Yesterday morning was a good mullet soft of fish. As they float over the watime along the stretches of rock-bedded ter many swimmens coming in contact sea, inside the reef, stretching from with them at different times have been the hotel section to a point far on the small feeler which can do the work. other side of Walkiki. A novice sat idly FRESH, WATER FISH ON BEACH. on the sea wall at the new aquarlum and waithed the maneuvers of an old two weeks many fresh water fish mulnative and a younger one. This is how let and cat fish, have been swept up the work of mullet fishing looked to his on the beach, dead. These are fish malihini eyes:

tle waves were coming in from the sea then another but the pair aboard seemed not to notice this.

Of a sudden both dropped noiscless ly into the water. They got out on the sea side of the canoe, one at the sargo and passenger vessels built in the bow and the other at the stern. Each dropped a small anchor to hold the largest vessels ever built in the United canoe. The water was not more than waist deep. Then each took a long pole and grabbed an end of the net. They waded through the water until they had spread the net in a semi-circle around a hole in the rocks. Then in some peculiar manner they anchored the net. They left it and went a few aferage speed of fourteen knots an hour. yards towards the shore, then turned, The contracts for the Dakota and the Minnesota were awarded early in Their movements reminded me of an are the contract. theater. At the latter place a Chinaman with a long spear had been sparring with an imaginary host of enemies. The boy dived under the water. He created a great commotion. So did the dld man. In the course of two minutes they had closed into the semi-circle. I notice that something was jarring the center of the net. Then the natives sels usually pass within a mile as they ceased to splash the water. They walked carelessly about as if they did leaving Honolulu. not care whether any fish that had en | BIRD HOUSES FOR MAKEE tered the yard fenced off by the net should escape or not. But they were wiser than I, for they walked along the aviary be established on Makee Isnet and secured a half dozen large, fat land, an enterprise that could be acmullet. These, in their mad rush for complished by private subscription in liberty in escaping from the two beat- case the Park Commissioners viewed ers, had shoved their noses into the the project with favor. Many people meshes. A fin had entered a mesh with complain of the absence of birds in the the head and the poor fish was held park. One large building, built on fast. It was easy then for the fisher- rustic lines, would be a great attracmen to take the fish from their traps tion at the park. Small shacks, also and carry them to the canoe.

times all along the beach. The pair them away could be placed on the seemed to know just where they would minuter islands. be sure to find small schools of mul-

"PORTUGUESE MEN-OF-WAR."

And had the stranger walked farther they would be glad to donate them slong the beach he would have found as a starter for an aviary. Other countless "Portuguese men-of-war" specimens of bird life could be secured stranded among the coarse seaweed on from countries which send steamers to the beach. For the storm had brought Hawall at a small cost. The money in many of them. The "warships" re-needed to erect the aviary could probferred to are small jelly like substances, ably be easily secured by public sub-having traces of red lines in them. A scription it the Park Commissioners novice might consider this substance should agree to care ten the asiary assomething thrown up by a sea-sick ter it had been erected, shark but the jelly-like substance is a

Along the Waikiki beach for Mearly? that the ficed had flushed out of the "An old man, a boy, a fish net about lagoons in Kaplolani Park and into seventy-five feet in length, a couple of the sea where they died on emountersmall anchors, two long poles this was ing the salt water. Before the storm the freight of an old cance. I noticed Kaplolani Park water was well stockthe cance being pushed notally out from ed with catfish, little fellows from the beach and the pair set to paddling eight to ten inches long, and these very slowly. There was no splash when have been undisturbed for years as no their paddles struck the water. The fishing is allowed in the lagoons. Now cance moved along quietly. Rough lit the lagoons are choiced up with fallen trees. The trees of the park had and tilting the cance first one way and roots which only penetrated the ground for a few inches and when the park became flooded the ground was softened to such an extent that but a small kona wind was needed to tumble the big trees over.

> WORK AT THE AQUARIUM At the new aquarium the work of stocking the fish tanks has been interrupted by the storm. The waters off shore have been so rough that it has been impossible to set the traps. But with fine weather the tanks will soon be filled. Workmen have graded the lawns and grass is beginning to show itself. When this grees is sufficiently grown seats will be placed around the lawn as resting places for ladies and children after they have clewed the wonders of the fish tanks. Along the sea front a cement wall has been erected and the ground filled in. If is intended to place small marques along the wall, install seats in them; and make the place comfortable for people who wish to lounge there and watch the coming and going of ships off shore, for steamers and salling vesround Diamond Head in entering or

ISLAND.

A suggestion has been made that an rustic affairs, and set on cement bases people in Honolulu have birds which they have imported from China, Manlie, Australia, and New Zealand and

Hawaii's attractions are noted in an editorial in the Watkins (N. Y.) Express, as follows: To somebody in Honolulu the Express is indebted for some exquisitely illustrated booklets on Hawali. Coming at this-time, when the hills of Schuyler are white with snow, and the only green in sight is that of sombre, snow-hung pines and cedars, these glimpses of summerland with its rlot of vegetation, of palmfringed lagoons and picturesque coasts lapped in a tranquil sea, are calculated, to make a reader wonder if the lines of others have not fallen in pleasanter places then his own.

So beautiful are Hawalian scenes, so delightful the climate, so fertile the soil, and so much is claimed for the Islands, that they must come as near to being Edenic as any other part of the earth. The climate is equable, the temperature from 53 to 90 degrees and averaging 73. They claim, too, that they have no fogs, no hurricanes, and neither malaria, sand-storms, sunstrokes, reptiles, wild beasts, tidal waves, beggars nor poisons. The advantages they do claim are far too many for enumeration. In fact the pictures of the pamphiets make a man wonder why he should stay here any longer than necessary to make arrangements to go there.

It is said that there is some government land which settlers can obtain by purchase or by lease, carrying privlleges of buying. There is still more land owned by individuals which is in the market at its price, including 200,-000 acres of land adapted to the cultivation of coffee. This is said to be a tation to bearing, some capital is necessary-perhaps \$100 an acre besides the cost of the land, to cover expenses until returns come in. acre will yield one and one-fourth tons of coffee per annum, worth on an average \$235 per ton. Sugar cane is the chief crop, and other crops are bananas, pineappies, sisal hemp, rice, castor beans and various fruits. The Hawall Experiment Station sends out a little pamphlet telling of the soil prodpois of the Islands and giving a digest of the land laws of the Territory. It seems likely that any of our read-

ers can obtain these Hawaii bookiets

by writing a request therefor to the

Hawali Promotion Committee, Honolu-

to, and inclosing stamps for politage.

There were seven cents in postage on

the pamphlet we received.

PRAISES HAWAII FOR UNCLE SAM

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4-Admiral Dewey's suggestions in favor of heavy fighting ships for the navy prevailed today with the House Committee on Naval Affairs over the recommendation of the general board submitted by Secretary Moody. The naval appropriation bill was completed by the committee after a hearing granted Admiral Dewey, It carried an aggregate appropriation of \$95,000,000.

The ships authorized are one battleship, two armored cruisers, three scout cruisers and two squadron colliers. The appropriation of \$500,000 made last year for two sub-marine boats was reapproprinted, the boats to be purchased in the discretion of the Secretary of the

The building program gives a total of 44,000 tons of heavy fighting ships, as compared with 62,000 tons last year. The heavy construction provided will cost \$21.851.000, while the lighter construction will bring the cost of the building program up to \$28,000,000.

Provision was made for an armorplate factory to cost \$4,000,000, which the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to construct in case he cannot secure armor from private bidders at a reasonable price. An addition of 3,000 men is authorized

to the personnel of the navy.

EX-HONOLULANS IN SHANGHAI

Two recent arrivals from Honolulu have decided to remain permanently in Shanghai. Mr. F. Raven, a civil engineer who has for the past four years been engaged in work on the great suvery remunerative crop, but as it gar plantations of Hawali and who was takes five years to bring a coffee plan- formerly an officer in the United States army, has accepted a position with the Municipal Council.

> Mr. F. H. Loucks, formerly an attache of the First Circuit Court of the Territory of Hawail, has decided to ex-|fall them. One of their number *udpiolt the life insurance business here, deniy departs, perhaps to another planprobably in the interest of the China tation; soon it is surmised that he has Mutual Co.

Both gentlemen are athletes of coning played short stop with the Puna- , the manager finds that many or all kir these their condition demands. hous, the champion baseball team of the territory, and also with the well-

J. A. Maguire has applied for title in the Land Registration Court, for his ranching property on Hawali contaming about ten thousand acres.

The Stock Exchange has, bought in the seats of A. B. Wood and Frank Hustace; and it is said that others will also be taken in by the trustees. The money is available for this purpose. A. B. Wood disposed of his seat in the Exchange owing to his purpose to leave Honolulu for an indefinite period. The buying in of seats by the Exchange leaves it in a strong position, as all who remain in the possession of seats are the very active members of the organization.

LARGE SALE OF FIRE CLAHMS BONDS. The one big sale noted in financial critiles during the week was in Fire Claims

bonds, which took place, however, nearly two months ago. The Hawaiian Trust Company report that they have purchased from local parties for an eastern client, \$130,000 of Territorial 4 per cent Fire Claims bonds at par.

This is the largest sale of bonds for a long period and is indicative of the confidence that Eastern capitalists have in our Territorial securities.

THE DROP IN ISLAND SECURITIES ON COAST

There has been a little drop in Hawaiian securities in San Francisco on account of the opening of the Japanese war. A letter received by a local brokerage firm from a San Francisco correspondent says that "due to the realization of the Japanese-Russo war, it is believed that the Japanese labor supply in the Islands will be seriously depleted by the former country calling for its fighting men to report for duty."

This feature of the market is not so seriously regarded in Honolulu as the response of the Japanese believed to belong to the reserves has not been large so far. It is also believed that the report of the numbers of Japanese laborers, who re eligible as reserves, is greatly exaggerated.

The San Francisco Chronicle says of Hawaiian sugar stocks: The call of the Japanese Government for all Japanese who are members of the imperial army eserves residing in other countries to return home for duty, has been utilized y some interested parties in an attempt to influence the price of sugar shares As is well known, the extensive sugar plantations on the Hawaiian islands are largely operated by Japanese labor and it was alleged that the exodus of the Japanese would be so great that the work on the plantations would be so impaired that sugar stocks would decline in value.

The desired effect, however, was not attained, for there was a slightly stronger tone to the sugar stocks yesterday and Paauhau closed 50 cents per share higher than at the opening. Holders of sugar stocks have been offering very sparingly and few sales have been recorded, but prices have continued steady.

The rumor quised some comment, however, and in order to get an expression of opinion direct from the islands Edward Pollitz sent the following inquiry by cable to E. D. Tenney, president of the Planters' Association at Honolulu:

"Reported large number Japanese will leave cable your opinion." Tenney replied by cable yesterday as follows: 'Members of army and navy reserve in Hawaii estimated by Japanese ex-

perts at 1200. Will be considerable unrest, but no large exodus. STOCK MARKET HAD A DULL WEEK

Sugar quotations have remained about as they were last week. The only sale was 5,000 Pioneer Mill bonds at par. A sale of 1,000 O. R. & L. bonds at 104 was also recorded. RAPID TRANSIT BONDS ARE FAVORED.

Rapid Transit bonds to the amount of \$10,000 changed hands during the week at a little under 105 and interest. The bonds were obtained in the east and sold to local purchasers. A local firm has purchased 62,000 of these bonds in the east which have been taken up by local investors. As this is one tenth of the total ssue, and the bonds have been bought at an advance of to per cent, it is indicative that local investors have every confidence in the railway company.

Hawalian Agricultural advanced during the week to 105 bid, with no offer-

STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED YESTERDAY.

Owing to the death of Henry Waterhouse yesterday morning, the Honolulu-Stock Exchange held no session during the day. Henry Waterhouse was the head of the firm of Henry Waterhouse Trust Company which had extensive dealings through the Stock Exchange.

Owing to Monday being a legal holiday, the Stock Exchange will hold no

ODD FELLOWS BUILDING ALMOST UP. The new Odd Fellows Building on Fort street is rapidly approaching completion far as its general exterior is concerned. The workmen are engaged at present in rigging the roof girders over the fourth story and placing the iron columns for the columnade which adorns the front of the fourth story. This part of the building is one of its most attractive features, and when completed it will be a showy structure and a credit to Fort street.

OUR KOREAN POPULATION BY REV. G. L. PEARSON.

about fifteen hundred. With the ex- tion and utterly ignorant of our laws, ception of a dozen or two they are laboring on the plantations, These people belong to the farming class in Korea which embraces the larger part. of the populace. Korea is a nation of farmers. There are but four large. cities. They contain but one-twentieth of the population. The larger part of the Koreans who have arrived here are from the better class of farmers; a few, however, are from a reving, restless class who have little re-

spect for order and authority. The conditions to which the Koreans have been reduced is pitiable. No one can adequately describe it. Oppression blights everything. Tyranny reigns. Superstition is the prolific source of fear and distress. Spectral demons lurk everywhere, in parior, kitchen, shed and field. Labor and social customs come under their power. Soi cannot be made in the sixth or the twelfth month without the most directl results following.) The customs of the wedding day must be most carefully guarded or demons will blight the whole of married life. With this fear of spirits that have power to bring evil upon men, with the fear of officials who tax them without justice or mercy and rule in all severity, the meager advantages, we are surprised life of the common people is most deplorable. His worst feature is the well nigh total absence of the hope of something better. The people are intellectually inclined. They take readily to instruction and are easily awakened to ambition for welf-improvement. They are naturally a friendly people and to those who inspire in them respect and confidence they are generous,

kind and trustful. It is natural that they should bring their fear, superstition and customs with them on coming to Hawaii. The uncertaintles and mysteries of their new and untried bome are a source of apprehension. Every misunderstood incident is an evil omen. They are constantly expecting some ill to bebeen spirited away. Then it is known that he is confined in some dungeon. Their return to their native land.

Our Korean population numbers have fled. Strangers to our civilisais to be expected that in some things they may give offense. But little trouble of a serious nature has occurred however. Efforts are being made to culighten them regarding the essentials of our government. It is confidently expected that they will be law abiding. Troubles arising between Oriental laborers and employers have been largely due to misunderstanding due to poor interpretation; All who have anything to do with the Koreans should seek to know their characteristics and customs and to obtain a clear understanding of all differences that may arise.

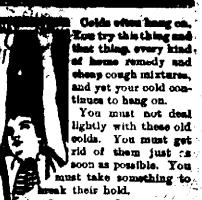
The Koreans are greatly interested in the present war. They fear that whichever party wins it means the overthrow of their government and the overpowering influence of another national life. Meetings have been held with the view of organized effort, if necessary, to render all assistance possible to their home land. Those who can read English or Japanese keep close observation on the progress of the war. Press telegrams and short editorials are translated and mineographed copies are distributed from Honolulu weekly. On hearing the first news of the war one Korean left his camp and spent three days and three nights in solitude on the moun-tains praying for the welfare of his country. When we remember the character of their government, its

tyrenny and oppression, its squalor and at such devotion. It may illustrate the old adage, "There is no place like home." Koren is the only home they have known. Among these Koreans braced the Christian religion. They show a marked advancement over their fellows in many things, are largely delivered from fear and have a cheering and restraining influence upon the other. The Methodist Epis-

copal church has two Korean pastors. men of character and ability, who minister to them under my direction. It is to be hoped that while these people are of service in carrying on

our industries, they may for themselves obtain correct conceptions of our civilization and may learn those will moverfally advence, them and make them a power for good upon siderable reputation, Mr. Loucks have Fear does its work and some morning Thespeak for them the sympathy and

The late Henry Waterhouse was a cheerful, be of I man as I an a tive and known Honolulu Elks team. Shanghai patriotic citizen. Every good cause in Hawa otherway, religious and and political appealed to him and enlisted his and lite came of good ero k and transmitted it. It is easy to say that no man is indespensable and in a measure that is true; but no one will exactly fill the place of Mr. Waterhouse in affairs any more but mate v. to matteral petde in the than he will that of Mr. Atherton or Judge Estee or many others of individual capacity of the Japaness to on their note who have, during the past year or two passed from nature to eternity,



Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

bronchial tubes, and quiets congestion in the lungs. This is why it so quickly controls these old coughs and prevents pneumonia and consumption.

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FRANCE AND THE DYING POLYNESIANS

France has become so alarmed at the high death rate among the native colonists in the South Seas that she has taken steps to prevent their total exthetien. Reports from these faraway people jell of the ever increasing preva lence among them of leprosy, elephantlasis and other diseases, born of ignor-ance and evil customs. Fields that once produced cotton and coffee are returning to the jungle from the lack of hands to till them. The revenues of these island possessions, which have long been only a fraction of the sums expended upon them; have now decreased still Three medical experts have been sent

by the French government to French Polynesis to study the chief causes of disease among the natives and to check its ravages. The men selected for this mission are Dr. H. Louvan, Dr. F. Constan and Dr. Grasfellez. They are now on their way from San Francisco to Tahiti, the chief island of the Society group, and the governmental headquar. ters of all French establishments in the south Pacific. From Tahiti, the three doctors have planned to go to other groups, including the Marquesas, the Tuamatu and the Tibual islands. Certain judicial powers will be given the physicians to enable them to enforce whatever sanitary laws they may

When one considers the characteristics of the South Sea Islander one soon realizes how tremendous are the difficulties of such a task. In spite of the Christian missionary who has labored with him for nearly a century, he still seems unable to tell right from wrong. He has abandoned cannibalism only to revive the secret and still more destructive crime of infanticide. His haviour revolts at labor, and his toil is prompted only by hunger and other physical wants. It is impossible for him to regard the marriage bond seriously. Impetuous and of weak will, he is prone to excesses which render

him a ready prey to pestilence. The degeneracy of the modern South Sea Islander appears to have begun when his knowledge of deep sea navisation ended. There was a time when the natives of these widely scattered bits of land sailed boldly from one to another, and carried on war or commerce with distant peoples. They had learned that they could trust the stars to guide them, and they built strong ships almost as large as Mississippl

steamers. In the heyday of his civilization the Polynesian erected great temples; many of which contained stones almost as large as the stones of the temples of Baalbec. In the Marquesas islands today the traveler will find great stone platforms and terraces, which show a knowledge of mechanical laws of which the present natives are wholly ignorant. Some of these stones are from ten to fifteen feet long and five and six feet thick. Their sides are smooth although they show no print of the chisel. On these Cyclopean platforms, or "paepae," as they are called, the natives now erect their bamboo huts, and those who still refuse Christianity say the gods put those great stones in place. , That the Polynesian of today has de-

generated from lack of communication with the outside world is shown by the similar fate of domesticated animals. are perhaps three hundred who have The horses and cattle that have been been instructed in and who have em- introduced sicken and die after a few generations. Dogs are plentiful, but they are of a low, mongrel type. The legious of pigs are said to be indigenous, but according to some writers they were taken thither by early navigators. The Polynesian pig. however, is a -pitiful specimen when compared with the mighty porkers of the American prairie. Although he is treated by his pative master as a pet, accompanies his mistress on her walks through the village, and sleeps with the rest of the family on a bed of cocoa leaves, yet he shows no outward signs of his proud position.-New York Tribune.

> Putnam Profiles Strong is return be to Japan, and sends more to his to a le in New York that he has core ed a colonella committanion in the Jack ere-Attent. The store may be a leaved as CHINE THAT I TO GIFFOU IVER OF INDESCRIP